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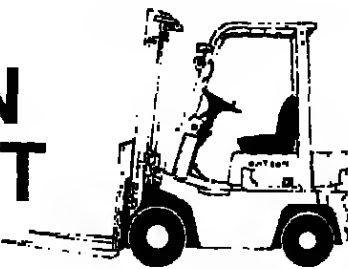
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'Doctrine' reduces Israel's role

Carter mapping new M.E. strategy

By Fouzi Al-Asmar
and Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — The Carter administration is mapping out a long-range strategy for the Middle East that significantly reduces Israel's role as an American strategic asset in the region.

The new strategy, known popularly as the "Carter Doctrine", is expected to be made public later this month. The result of policy planning concepts that have been developed over the past seven years, this strategy will involve an increased U.S. military presence in the region, closer cooperation with the Arab states of the Middle East, and reduced dependence on Israel as a strategic ally.

To encourage broad Arab support — on both the government and popular levels — the United States will undertake a major effort to solve the Palestinian problem.

Officials here have finally begun to realize that resolving the Palestinian question is a vital U.S. strategic interest in the region. Contributing to a just solution of the problem will go far toward building Arab confidence in the United States, and will take considerable domestic pressure off those moderate Arab governments that have supported the U.S. in the region, officials believe.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance hinted at administration plans for a new Palestinian initiative in an interview last week with the *New York Times*.

Vance said the U.S. was determined to break the deadlock in the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy. He said President Carter's special Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz would be visiting the Middle East soon, and would make special trips to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco to assure those countries' leaders that the U.S. would be launching a major drive to solve the Palestinian problem.

U.S. efforts on behalf of the Palestinians are expected to be quiet, low-key diplomatic initiatives until the presidential elections in November — to avert a potentially damaging public clash between Carter and the powerful pro-Israeli interests in the United States, a clash that could cripple the president's re-election chances.

But after the November elections — assuming Carter is re-elected the president is planning to make a public issue of Palestinian rights, sources say.

The administration has already privately advised many Arab governments of Carter's post-election intentions in this regard, the sources report.

The new American strategy on the Middle East is in response to the ongoing crises in the Arabian Gulf-Indian Ocean region, which are seen to threaten the oil lifelines of the Western world. But major elements of the strategy have been discussed in high administration circles ever since the 1973 Middle East war and the resulting Arab oil embargo.

American Jewish leaders and other Israeli supporters here have seen the new U.S. policy coming for quite some time. The Israeli lobby in the United States is genuinely frightened by the implications of the "Carter Doctrine", and has taken steps in recent weeks to try to halt the official drift away from Israel and towards the Arab and Muslim worlds.

The basis for the new American Middle East Strategy is the firm conviction of certain key U.S. officials that America's real strategic interests — in terms of oil, export markets, and superpower geopolitics — lie with the Arabs, rather than Israel.

This view, while not universally shared within the administration, is gaining strength in the wake of the Iran and Afghanistan crises. More converts are being won daily to the belief that failure to woo broad Arab support would mean surrendering the strategically vital Middle East to Soviet influence or outright control.

U.S. policy planners are coming to believe that there is little if anything Israel can contribute to American strategic interests in the region.

First official doubts Israel's ability to serve as a surrogate "policeman" for American interests in the Middle East cropped up after the 1973 war. During that conflict, Israel was unable to crush the Arab armies, and some Pentagon analysts concluded that it was the massive influx of sophisticated U.S. arms rather than Israeli combat skills that saved Israel from total defeat.

The Camp David peace negotiations led to a further change in official U.S. views of Israel. The Carter administration found Egypt to be cooperative and anxious to reach a settlement: the Israelis on the other hand, were perceived as stonewalling. The reluctance of the Begin government to make concessions caused some administration officials to question Israeli motives for the first time, and in some cases to conclude that Israel did not want a comprehensive peace with the Arabs after all.

Camp David also changed U.S. perceptions of the moderate Arab states. Carter's advisers had genuinely believed that Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and other friendly states would support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. When these countries refused to go along, the Carter administration was forced to rethink its entire peace strategy — this time taking into consideration regional factors, inter-Arab relationships, and the domestic situations facing the leaderships of the various Arab states.

U.S. strategists now see an array of pragmatic reasons — some economic, some strategic — for maintaining good relationships with the Arab states, even such "radical" countries as Algeria, Libya, and particularly Iraq. (Arab sources here expect considerable progress soon on a U.S.-Iraq rapprochement.)

To improve ties with the Arabs, the administration realizes it must throttle back on its relationship with Israel, particularly in the military and strategic spheres.

While Israel perceives itself as the pro-Western bulwark against Soviet expansionism in the region, U.S. policy planners now doubt whether the Jewish state can be of any practical use to the United States in this regard.

Strategists here see the Palestinian problem — and Israel's refusal to deal with it — as an "eternal thorn" that prevents the Jewish state from playing a major strategic role in the region vis-a-vis Soviet expansionism.

Israel could not intervene on behalf of the United States in any Arab country to block Soviet moves, the strategists believe.

Such intervention would be vehemently opposed by all Arab states — even the moderate countries friendly to U.S. interests.

An indication of the Carter administration's reluctance to use Israel for strategic purposes was seen in the recent joint U.S.-Egyptian air exercises involving the AWACS flying command post.

The fact that the U.S. chose Egypt rather than Israel to participate in these exercises shows the administration's sensitivity to Arab concerns over an Israeli strategic role in the region.

Israel's supporters in the United States meanwhile, are trying frantically to reverse the emerging U.S. Middle East strategy and restore Israel to its former position as protector of American interests.

American Jewish leaders met recently behind closed doors with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and tried to extract from him a concession that Israel was still a strategic asset to the United States.

Brown told the Jewish leaders the United States could do very little "in practice" when it came to using Israel for military or strategic purposes.

The Pentagon chief cited the negative reaction such a move would have in the Arab and Muslim worlds. The sources said.

While Israel may be prepared to provide the U.S. with airbase and port facilities in the event of a major crisis in the region, the Pentagon does not favor military cooperation.

The State Department agrees with this stand, sources report.

The Israeli lobby in the United States, in an attempt to reverse this view, has set up a nationwide organization called the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs.

This institute, which includes a number of prominent Jewish leaders on its membership rolls, is preparing an "educational campaign."

The goal of the campaign is to persuade Americans that Israel is still strategically important to the United States, and should play an active role in any U.S. moves to counter Soviet aggression in the Middle East.

The institute is headed by the controversial Dr. Stephen Bryen, a former staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who was quietly eased out of his congressional job last year amid charges he was providing classified Pentagon documents to the Israelis.

The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and other pro-Israeli groups here are expected to make an all-out effort this year to re-establish the myth of Israeli strategic importance, in the eyes of the administration, Congress and the public at large.

But the campaign is not given much chance of success by political observers. Support for Israel has been on the decline for several years, and aggressive lobbying efforts to reverse the trend have only served to alienate more and more officials and congressmen.

The "Carter Doctrine" is expected to prevail despite Israeli lobbying here, and the president's actions are likely to be supported by the Senate and the House at least on crucial votes that involve key strategic matters.



President Tito

Bulletin on Tito delayed

BELGRADE, Jan. 19 (R) — President Tito's doctors Saturday delayed without explanation their normal midday bulletin on the state of his health, heightening concern about his condition after an unsuccessful operation last Sunday.

Informed sources said that the 87-year-old president was suffering from gangrene after surgery to clear the blockage in an artery of his left leg.

Although there was no official comment, the sources said Tito's doctors faced major problems in trying to decide this week on how to save the president's life.

Apart from gangrene, they said, the problems included a weakening of President Tito's heart following his operation, diabetic complications and his tolerance of a anaesthetics.

They said he took almost three days to recover fully from the effects of anaesthetics after the operation, although the normal period was less than 12 hours.

His panel of eight doctors, all of the medical professions, have so far issued a daily bulletin, carried by the official news agency Tanjug shortly after noon.

But Tanjug issued an advisory note to editors Sunday on its domestic service saying that the regular bulletin would be issued about 6 p.m. (1700 GMT). It gave no explanation.

President Tito, life president of the state and the ruling Communist Party, is being treated in the cardio-vascular section of the main hospital in Ljubljana, north-west Yugoslavia.

In Washington the United States has expressed confidence that Yugoslavia would maintain its independence and unity without President Tito.

Noting the Yugoslav leader's serious illness, the State Department said Belgrade had not sought any security commitment from the United States.

"We think Yugoslavia can take care of itself in the time ahead," spokesman Hodding Carter said. "Yugoslavia has not sought such a (security) commitment, nor has one been offered."

Saudi, U.S. officials discuss trade

RIYADH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — U.S. Deputy Secretary of Trade Luther Hodges arrived here Saturday for extensive talks with Saudi Arabian officials about increasing American companies' commercial and industrial participation in the development of the Kingdom.

Hodges met separately Saturday with Minister of Planning Sheikh Hisham Nazer, Minister of Commerce Dr. Soliman A. Solaiman and Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Alghosbi.

During his stay in the Kingdom, Hodges will visit the Middle East Construction Exhibition opening Sunday in Jeddah.

Meanwhile, it was announced Friday in Washington that Energy Secretary Charles Duncan has been invited to the Kingdom for talks about oil supplies and conditions in the Gulf. The Energy Department said the trip was "under discussion, but no decision has been made yet."

2 Israeli pilots die in plane crash

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Jan. 19 (R) — Two Israeli pilots died when their twin-engine Agave aircraft crashed on a demonstration flight here, it was announced Saturday.

Statement from the headquarters of the ruling Malawi Congress Party said the Israeli-made aircraft crashed last Monday after one of the engines failed while the pilots were demonstrating low flying.

It said the aircraft was one of four brought to Malawi for a demonstration before members of the League of Malawi Women.

President Kamuzu Banda had promised the women he would buy the four aircraft to help them move around the country during their work for the ruling party, the statement said.

No further details were available.

Pakistan beefs up frontier defenses

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Pakistan is reported beefing up its defenses along its 1,920-kilometer border with Afghanistan as Afghan Muslim rebels flee toward the frontier and sanctuary one step ahead of pursuing Soviet helicopter gunships and tanks.

The United News of India reported the Pakistani buildup Friday, saying seven divisions and a large armored force have been deployed along the border. The report, quoting military observers in the Afghan capital of Kabul, said all Pakistani air bases in the region were ordered on alert.

The Soviets, who began pouring an estimated 100,000 men into Afghanistan on Christmas Day to prop up the Nation's embattled pro-Soviet government, reportedly have the out-gunned Muslim insurgents on the run, according to an account from Kabul by the Spanish News Agency EFE.

Many of the rebels were said to be seeking refuge in remote, snow-shielded mountain villages, while others headed for Pakistan, which has given sanctuary to thousands of Afghan refugees.

Harsh winter weather in the rugged Afghan countryside was hampering Soviet operations against the rebels, the U.S. State Department said. The rebels, fighting a succession of Marxist governments in Kabul over the past 20 months and a Soviet occupation force for the past three weeks, were reported focusing their resistance in the snowy mountains of the northeast.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops are expected to begin operations of their own against Afghan rebels in the near future independently of Afghanistan's army, U.S. Defense Department sources said Friday.

The U.S. intelligence assessment is that the Soviet Union cannot depend on the weakened Afghan army to root out rebel challenges to the Marxist government in Kabul, the sources said.

A more dominant role for the Soviet troops in Afghanistan would almost certainly involve far bloodier fighting than has been reported so far, the sources suggested.

The Afghan army, elements of which had to be subdued when the Soviet troops moved into Kabul last month, has suffered mass defections and may not have been enthusiastic fighting fellow countrymen.

Some U.S. officials have said that a concerted Soviet effort to root rebels along the Afghan borders could lead to "hot pursuit" by Soviet troops across the border into Pakistan.

In Moscow, a political lecturer said Soviet forces have suffered no losses in Afghanistan and have not engaged in combat. U.S. reports have estimated Russian casualties at more than 1,000 killed or wounded.

There was no independent confirmation of the reports, American journalists, ordered

expelled by the Afghan government on Thursday, were reported stranded in Kabul by a snowstorm that closed the capital's airport on Friday.

Pakistan's president, Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, fearful that Soviets will strike at Afghan encampments in Pakistan, has appealed for defensive aid from China and the United States. He told reporters Pakistan had no intention of intervening in Afghanistan on behalf of the rebels, but needs warplanes, surface-to-air missiles and anti-tank weapons to defend itself.

Zia dismissed a reported U.S. offer of \$400 million in military and economic aid as "peanuts," while the United States ruled out his call for a defense treaty.

1,500 arrested in Egypt as unrest spreads

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — More than 1,500 people wanted for "various crimes" have been captured by police in upper Egypt recently, the authoritative *October* magazine reported Saturday.

More than 500 unlicensed weapons, including machine-guns, rifles and pistols, were seized in the raids, the weekly said.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian right-wing Islamic magazine Saturday denounced the normalizing of relations between Egypt and Israel and said it would help Israel to achieve its "expansionist ambitions."

In a leading article Omar Telmissani said, normalizing relations with Israel while it insists on achieving all its aims means opening the door for its devilish designs in this country, including the destruction of our economy.

Had Israel abandoned its plans to create a "greater Israel" extending from the Nile to the Euphrates, we would have sincerely and strongly defended the step," he wrote.

But normalizing relations while Israel insists on its policy was "a cancer," and an exchange of ambassadors would be the greatest disaster, Telmissani said.

An Israeli embassy would be "the headquarters of plots and conspiracies. Israel will not be happy that Egypt enjoys stability, security and progress."

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil had repeatedly accused Israel of not intending to honor the Camp David agreements signed in September 1978, he said.

The Camp David accords paved the way for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and subsequent negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza.

Jeddah dealer: Gold to continue rising

By Farouk Lugman

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 — The price of gold will continue rising until it exceeds \$1,000 per ounce, according to one of the country's leading gold and jewelry merchants.

Speaking to *Arab News* Saturday, Ahmad Hassan Fathi said, "I am afraid that the price of gold will continue rising until fewer people can afford to buy."

As Fathi was speaking the price of gold in Jeddah rose to just over SR90,000 per kilogram of 36 ounces.

Fathi said as international tensions increase and the world political situation verges on world war, people will rush to buy gold as a cushion against the future. "With tensions rising," he said "gold becomes the currency of last resort as confidence in other currencies falls."

He does not believe that the price of gold will return to its former modest levels when a kilogram in Jeddah cost SR35,000. On the contrary, he added, the trend is that gold will continue rising until it becomes a rare metal in the hands of a relatively few people.

The prices of diamonds and other precious stones have remained more or less stable as investors focussed on the glittering metal.

Gold climbs to \$823 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 19 (AP) — The price of gold climbed to \$823 an ounce here Saturday after soaring more than \$100 on European markets in the biggest single-day leap in the history of bullion trading.

A troy ounce of gold for London delivery sold for \$823.67 at the end of Hong Kong's half-day trading session Saturday, up \$13.02 from Friday's close. It had opened at \$798.62 an ounce.

Amid growing concerns over tensions in Iran and Afghanistan, the metal reached a record \$845 Friday in trading on the Zurich exchange.

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'Detestable and unacceptable'

Fahd hits at Soviet action in Afghanistan

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, saying that interference in the internal affairs of another state is a "detestable and unacceptable matter."

Interviewed by the Paris-based *Al Wasat* Al Arabi weekly news magazine Prince Fahd said that the interference of a superpower in such a manner will prompt smaller countries to do undertake similar adventures.

"This is one of the grave matters" of the present times, he said. The government of Saudi Arabia is opposed to interference in the affairs of other states, and cannot in any way approve of the use of force in solving problems.

It is not a question of the size of population, he said, which may allow a state of 50 million people to attack and take over another of five million. "If this becomes the prevailing principle then there would be a serious danger to the peace, stability and freedom being advocated by the West and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union keeps claiming that its principles represent freedom and democracy."

He said the Kingdom as an Islamic state feels affected by any events that affect Islam anywhere, and "we feel obliged to try anything to alleviate the suffering of any Islamic nation. But we cannot claim to be able to do anything outside the responsibility of Islamic and Arab nations, in the first place."

The government of Saudi Arabia continues to consult with other Islamic states as to what should be done about the situation in Afghanistan, because it cannot do anything single handed, he said.

Prince Fahd also said that foreign reporting of the events of the Holy Mosque in Mecca was aimed against the Kingdom, in order to hurt it, and in favor of Israel. "But it had no effect inside the country because the people here are convinced of the wisdom of the government actions, and convinced that it acted according to the principles of the Sharia."

He said that recent transfers of military personnel had nothing to do with the events

at the Mosque, but had been decided upon two months before then. "If they had anything to do with that we could have easily postponed them for another year. But those affected knew that, and that is why the government found it unnecessary to wait much longer."

Asked about the coming exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel and the situation in the Middle East, Prince Fahd said it was painful to see an Israeli embassy in Egypt. Egypt is one third of the Arab nation. "Had there been a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories some people might have said that President Sadat had reached a certain result and that we should support Egypt, but nothing of the sort has taken place."

Some might find it justifiable if Israel finally withdrew from the occupied lands in Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. "But even this question of self government being discussed by Sadat is entirely rejected by Begin."

He said it was in the Saudi Arabia interest to coordinate mutual interests in the Gulf, in oil or in anything else. "It is our joint obligation to coordinate in every possible way. That is happening at present."

The decision of the North Yemen government to buy Soviet arms was exaggerated by newspapers and news agencies, he said.

"Our two countries are in full agreement and I do not imagine North Yemen will do anything that would hurt itself. As for us, we are doing anything we can to help Yemen, and we are supplying it with all it needs."

Prince Fahd said the Saudi Arabian government had no ambitions or designs in Yemen, except to see it develop socially and economically "and that is why we are doing our best to build hospitals, schools, roads and other projects."

There is continuous consultation between the two governments and "there is no foundation of truth in what the papers allege."

Relations with the United States were

excellent, and there was nothing to fear from American friendship. "The United States is responding to all our requests for military and technological assistance."

"Some states are trying to divide our two governments, and it is a pity that some newspapers and agencies keep repeating that Saudi Arabia is within the American sphere of influence or that there are American military bases here."

"I can say categorically that there is nothing of the sort. The recent visit by an American military mission had nothing to do with bases. They did not even raise the issue with us."

Returning to the assault on the Holy Haram, the Crown Prince said: "So far we consider it a local situation of limited dimensions. We have not so far found any evidence indicating it was engineered outside or even had any bases inside the country." In the beginning, he said, a group of local people used to preach to the mosques and other places in a way which was found incompatible with the spirit of Islam. They were detained several times and pledges were taken from them to remain attached to the correct principles of Islam.

The Crown Prince said that this band, which had explained the faith in a manner that was not conducive to Islam, was under surveillance. But in early November the members of this band decided, investigations revealed, that the Mahdi had appeared and that he was one among them.

They had confessed to having agreed on Nov. 14 to enter the Haram on Nov. 20 and to declare their allegiance to the so-called Mahdi. They said that two or three days before that they bought arms, while some others were already in possession of small arms and revolvers.

Some of them said that if it was a religious matter and if Mahdi had really appeared, it was not necessary to use weapons, as the Mahdi would be favored by God.

But others said "we want to convince people of the Mahdi by one means or another, even if we have to use arms", the Crown Prince said.

He added that they actually brought forth the so-called Mahdi, who was convinced of his new personality despite perhaps having doubts in the beginning. But when he was told that many people saw him as such in their dreams, the idea grew on him on the basis that so long as people thought that why should he not believe himself?

The Crown Prince estimated there were 200 attackers. When they entered the Haram in the morning they started closing its gates from inside. After the Imam had completed the dawn prayer, one of them stood to declare that they had come with the awaited Mahdi. He asked those present to declare their allegiance to him.

At the same time, the band closed the gates, started ascending the minarets and dispersing into the dormitories. In this process, they killed a number of unarmed Haram police, and everyone else in uniform.

Prince Fahd said that the state took all the

measures it should have done and "in fact we thought that this clique would be convinced (of their wrong action) and surrender without any bloodshed. I was at that time in Tunis and I was told that when the authorities sensed that the matter was far beyond surrender and there was fighting and killing in the Haram, they decided to prolong the events, for two reasons. Firstly, they tried to take the pilgrims and worshippers out of the Haram unharmed and, secondly they thought how best they could avoid damage to the Mosque."

The prince added that the state did not take any action until it had sought the religious ruling from the ulama, since the events concerned a most sacred place. After the pilgrims were successfully taken out, he said, the renegees were given warning with an announcement that everyone who surrendered himself would be granted safety and pardoned within the dictates of the law. They only answered by firing. When every attempt proved in vain, the security forces were ordered to move to protect the sanctity of the Holy Haram and the Kaaba and to put the matter to an end.

When the attackers refused to respond to any calls or warnings, government forces attacked until all were arrested, he said.

The Crown Prince added that after the Haram was purged of the renegees, the authorities began investigations. It was revealed that this band was convinced that man was the Mahdi, and all their actions took place on the basis of this conviction. When the false Mahdi was killed, they came to their senses. But it was too late.

"I don't think they intended to deceive each other; instead they were deceived by the one called the Mahdi. According to preliminary

By Turki Abdullah Sudairi
Al-Riyadh

In two consecutive articles in *Al Riyadh* Thursday and Saturday, the chief editor Turki Abdullah Al-Sudairi urged the Saudi government to give more subsidies to the local press and support it as it does other enterprises.

While the state has devoted a great deal of attention to all work and productive sectors of the country, covered any deficit and exerted maximum efforts to ensure the success of industrialization and agricultural programs, the subsidy given to newspapers is no longer compatible with the requirements of development. Saudi Arabian newspapers now have several offices in Europe and the United States and branch offices in various parts of Saudi Arabia. They take enormous amounts of money, including progressive salaries and bonuses, and the distribution process itself is becoming more and more costly.

Moreover, the local press is pursuing "a candid information policy" whereby it



TANK: Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan inspects an armored unit of the forces during his tour of the Northern Region. He returned to Riyadh Saturday.

coary confessions, they felt they were wrong in their perception of the Mahdi. But their admission of guilt after killing innocent Muslims had no value," he said.

The government received unanimous and unstinted support from all categories of Saudi Arabians and religious scholars, and all urged the state to take strong and deterrent measures against those who terrorized pilgrims and worshippers, killed innocent people and orphaned their children, he added.

"We, as a government, do not wish to act upon our own conviction alone, but we seek the conviction of the ulama, who are the pillars that give us support in matters of our life. We take no step against any person unless it is approved by the Sharia. On this basis, the

case was handed over to two of the ulama to listen to them directly and without any pressure."

"The crime was particularly grave, as it involved the killing of innocent people, security men and of those who asked them to surrender. They killed people in the streets as well as inside the Mosque, and surrendered only after they were overpowered with the force of arms."

Prince Fahd said that the force which attacked them was big, and that was why troops were picked off one by one. He reiterated that "they did not surrender but exercised self-defense and attacked very violently in the basement and its mazes until the last of them was arrested."

On information

Abdo Yamani lauds policy

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani has thanked Crown Prince Fahd for his recent directives to the country's information media.

Riyadh U to discuss reaction to invasion

RIYADH, Jan. 19 (SPA) — The Faculty of Arts of Riyadh University will hold a seminar Monday on *How to Confront the Red Invasion of Afghanistan*. Participating in the seminar will be Dr. Abdul Hamid Abu Sulaiman, lecturer in the Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Ahmad Ridikal, from Afghanistan and Zein Al-Abidin Al-Rekabi, lecturer in Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. It will be chaired by Dr. Mohieddin Khalil, head of the Islamic Culture School in the Faculty of Arts.

In an interview published by *Al-Bilad* Saturday, Dr. Yamani said that Prince Fahd's recent references to the media were a kind of constructive self-criticism which helps widen the scope of international and domestic information. The prince had advocated direct confrontation with problems and events.

The minister pointed out that Saudi Arabia's great part in today's world made it necessary to have an active information policy. One is being devised.

He said that Saudi Arabian information will embark on a two-pronged offensive. On the one hand there will be encounters between high officials in the Kingdom and the media, and on the other, delegations and missions of intellectuals and scholars will be sent abroad to give lectures and seminars and make propaganda for the Kingdom's activities.

He added that they actually brought forth the so-called Mahdi, who was convinced of his new personality despite perhaps having doubts in the beginning. But when he was told that many people saw him as such in their dreams, the idea grew on him on the basis that so long as people thought that why should he not believe himself?

The Crown Prince estimated there were 200 attackers. When they entered the Haram in the morning they started closing its gates from inside. After the Imam had completed the dawn prayer, one of them stood to declare that they had come with the awaited Mahdi. He asked those present to declare their allegiance to him.

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Prince Fahd said that the state took all the

Saudi Comment

cooperates with the state and helps enhance the reader's concepts and perception of the world. Otherwise it is more and more subjected to material and financial considerations. To make it more clear, the Saudi Arabian press is not subservient to the lucrative advertising trade, no more than it gives in to attractive foreign proposals. Sometimes, foreign concerns offer substantial amounts of money for their interests to be served, but the Saudi Arabian pressman refuses to comply and places his own nation's interests over and above everything.

Journalists who come to visit Saudi Arabia are themselves the owners and editors of their own journals or magazines. Things are different in Saudi Arabia, where the owner and the editor in chief are very often different people. Those foreign owners and editors reap all the benefits of their work, of whatever is published. In Saudi Arabia, the editor in

chief works hard for somebody else to earn more. The Saudi Arabian editor is motivated only by high ideals and nationalistic considerations. The profession of journalists itself is not really attractive or easy. It requires more sacrifices and hard work than the money it yields. So much so that a certain Saudi Arabian journalist has been trying for quite a long time to quit the job; but every time he retires, he is called upon or even mobilized to save a sinking magazine or newspaper. Every time he saves the situation then resigns again and again.

Wouldn't it not be appropriate to compensate those forgotten soldiers of the country, some of whom worked so hard during the events that took place at the Holy Haram that they fell ill and almost had a heart attack?

The Saudi Arabian press also should at least be properly shielded against the competition of foreign newspapers and magazines. In other words, the competition should be fair whatever is taboo for the local press should be taboo for the foreign press, and vice versa.

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Derby matches end in draws Ittihad hangs on to narrow League edge

By David Smith

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 — Jeddah's Ittihad retains its one point lead at the top of the Premier League after the two big local Derbies ended in draws at the weekend. In Jeddah Friday Ittihad and Ahli drew 0-0 in front of a packed crowd in the national stadium, while second-placed Nasr could only manage a 2-2 result against 1979 League champion Hilal in Riyadh Thursday.

Ittihad has 14 points, one ahead of Nasr, at the halfway mark in the league program. With Hilal in third place on 12 points and Ahli lying fourth only a point behind Hilal, the league is still wide-open.

In the relegation tussle in Riyadh Friday Shebab put five goals past a luckless Obod. The Medina side is now four points adrift at the foot of the table and must be considered a likely candidate for relegation.

In the middle of the table clashes, draw expert Nahda notched up its seventh draw in nine matches in a 1-1 tie with Damman rivals Kadasia. Nahda stays in fifth place in the table, but Kadasia, on the seven point mark, is level with Shebab and with Wehda and Ittifaq who drew 0-0 Thursday.

All four teams will be out to gain the necessary points to avoid going down to the First Division next year with Obod.

The eagerly-awaited clash between King's Cup holder Ahli and League leader Ittihad in Jeddah was a technically interesting game, but it lacked the goals which would have excited the large crowd.

Both defenses were on top and gave the forwards few opportunities to show their shooting power. In midfield West German players Theo Buecker and Erich Beer tried hard to create chances for the Ittihad attack but could not find a way past the resolute Gendoub in the Ahli defense.

Both players played too deep to get into scoring position themselves, and with Buecker unable to make his usual powerful runs from deep in his own half the Ittihad side never looked like creating scoring chances.

In attack Issa Hamdan put in a lot of effort, but could make little impression on Gendoub, Sammado or his second half substitute Wahid Johar. Abu Samra and Najda, who was replaced by Ahmad Baysit in the second half, never got into the match and were well policed by Ahli full-backs Mariki and Fahd Eid.

Ahli had a similar problem. Ahmad Saghir



Imad Khojaly

and Tarek Diab set up some neat moves in the middle of the field, but with the Ahli attack lacking Amin Dabbo, Imad Khojaly was left to plough a lone furrow up front.

Khojaly, with his ability to turn quickly and wriggle past defenders, caused the Ittihad defense a few anxious moments, but captain Hamid Subhi and Othman Marzooq were generally able to crowd him out. Marzooq was an impressive figure at the heart of the Ittihad defense.

He came into the side last season as a mid-field player, but with Saad Break moving from right to left back and Issa Hawaja shifting from sweeper to right back, Marzooq has grabbed the opportunity to show his composure and skill playing behind Hamid Subhi.

With both sides obviously tense and unwilling to give little away, the match never really achieved the free-flowing excitement the crowd was hoping for. The first chance came after 14 minutes when Buecker floated a long cross from the left onto Issa Hamdan's head, but the international striker could not get enough power behind his header, and Adel Rawas dived to turn away the effort.

Ahli almost opened the scoring on the half-hour mark when Tarek Diab fed Imad Khojaly on the edge of the box. The striker shimmered through and slipped the ball to Faierge on the left edge of the box. His rocket-like left foot drive beat Alaa Rawas in the Ittihad goal but rebounded from the near post and Tariq Khayal was unable to beat

Rawas with his follow-up shot.

The game continued to fluctuate in mid-field with only occasional incisive attacks. Khojaly lifted a shot just over the bar after 31 minutes, and Beer, after playing a neat 1-2 with Hamdan, saw his shot turned away for a corner.

The second-half pattern was much the same. Twice in the first 15 minutes Ittihad corners were fumbled by Adel Rawas and the ball was only cleared after frantic scrambles on the Ahli line.

The closest either side came to finding the net was in the 60th minute when an Imad Khojaly snap-shot from the right edge of the penalty area, beat the goalkeeper but came off the far post.

Both sides seemed to accept that they were not going to find the net, although Abu Samra for Ittihad and Ahmad Saghir for Ahli had 25 yard shots just over the bar. In the end a draw was a fair result from what had been an evenly-contested match.

The Riyadh Derby between second-placed Nasr and third-placed Hilal, also ended level but contained four goals, several controversial moments and the sending-off of Brazilian star Rivelino.

All the goals came in the first 30 minutes. Nasr opened the scoring with a Majid Abdullah penalty, but Hilal equalized through Najib Imam, also from the penalty spot.

The goal of the game came in the 21st minute when Hilal was awarded a free-kick five yards in from the touchline and 35 yards out from goal. Rivelino stepped up to take the kick and his left-foot drive was still rising as it flew across goalkeeper Salim Mirwan and into the roof of the net.

On the half-hour mark Nasr drew level when an Abdullah Abdrabbo free-kick from 30 yards ricocheted off the defensive wall and past the stranded Ibrahim Yousif.

The game was being fiercely contested by both sides, and the aggression came to a head after 33 minutes when Rivelino flew into a tackle with both feet high in the air. The referee was right on the spot and bad no

hesitation in showing the red card to the Brazilian for this foolish lunge.

Despite the extra man Nasr could not force the winner. Yousif Khamis was prominent in midfield, but Majid and Abdrabbo were strangely quiet up front. Nasr's best effort came on the hour when Darwish sent a left foot free-kick against the Hilal cross-bar but Gzielino, following up fast, could only nod the ball past the post as it came back to him at an awkward angle.

Hilal, despite playing with only ten men, looked capable of pulling off a surprise, but lacked Rivelino's finishing edge up front. The most dangerous attacks came on the left touchline from Tunisian winger Najib Imam, but the forward came in from some tough treatment from the Nasr defense.

Najib is a fast direct winger, but lacks the balance needed to be able to ride tackles and stay with the ball. He can justifiably claim that he should get more protection from the referee, but frequently could gain from the advantage rule if he could survive the tackle and stay on his feet with the full-back stranded on the ground.

Despite his promptings Hilal was unable to put Salim Mirwan under serious pressure, and with the Nasr strikers off-form, the game finished in the draw which keeps both sides behind Ittihad in the race for the title.

Results:			
Ahli	0-0	Ittihad	
Nasr	2-2	Hilal	
Shebab	5-0	Obod	
Nahda	1-1	Kadasia	
Ittifaq	0-0	Wehda	

Standings

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Ittihad	9	5	0	4	13	6	14
Nasr	9	5	1	3	20	9	13
Hilal	9	4	1	4	14	10	12
Ahli	9	4	2	3	10	8	11
Nahda	9	1	1	7	8	6	9
Kadasia	9	2	4	3	10	11	7
Shebab	9	2	4	3	11	14	7
Ittifaq	9	2	4	3	9	12	7
Wehda	9	1	3	5	5	12	7
Obod	9	1	7	1	7	19	3

Dunes will be planted

Battle joined on encroaching sands

RIYADH, Jan. 19 — Sand dunes in Saudi Arabia are to be cultivated and planted as part of a Ministry of Agriculture and Water plan to halt the encroachments by the desert. *Al Riyadh* newspaper reported Saturday that the previous asphaltting of dunes had proved inefficient.

The scheme would also turn large areas of desert into gardens and public parks for the people of various cities.

It has already been tested successfully in Hasa and will also be carried out in other areas and produce wood from trees to be planted.

The ministry said that the project in Hasa covers 30 million square meters. One hundred and fifty thousand trees chosen for their rate of growth have been planted there to stop the desert shifting toward Dyon and to protect neighboring villages, farms and roads.

The ministry has also created very large parks near here off Khurais road at Kilo 100. A similar project is in the pipeline in Asir.

The ministry was conducting a comprehensive survey of land in danger from sand in order to turn the sand into cultivated lands shielding the area from further encroachment.

The ministry added that various methods were tried unsuccessfully in Hasa before this new system. Among the methods which proved impractical was the asphaltting of sand

dunes or covering them with mud.

He pointed out that Hasa resembled California, which was planted with trees and turned into forests rather than sands.

He said that the next areas on the list were Qasim, Zilfi and Thadeq.

In the meantime, it was learnt Saturday that the third plant-a-tree week here will begin next Saturday.

Special pamphlets and bulletins will be distributed to the population, emphasizing the importance of various types of trees.



MEETING: Delegates from Gulf littoral states meet in Jeddah's Sheraton Hotel to discuss a regional agreement on meteorological development. The agreement, proposed by Saudi Arabia two years ago, will be signed Monday.

American firms out in force as construction show opens

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 — The American pavilion at the Middle East Construction Exhibition, which opens here Sunday, will be the first at a show in the area sponsored by the U.S. government. That is perhaps evidence to support the contention that the Middle East, and particularly the Kingdom, provides oxygen to a world industry asphyxiating from recession.

The project manager of the American pavilion, Rod Rydun of the Department of Commerce, describes Washington's participation in the show as having three purposes. "The show will help find Saudi agents to

represent companies for sales in the Kingdom, help facilitate licensing and joint venture partnerships and direct sales and improve market exposure in the country."

The companies representing the United States were chosen for the quality of their line of products, Rydun claims. "As producer of this showing I spoke to 15,000 American businesses, and the 120 represented here are the chosen from the best," he said. "We're selective in who we chose for this exhibition, and at least 60 per cent of the American companies are new."

Rydun called 300 companies within the Kingdom to give the exhibits the maximum exposure possible. The exhibition was also promoted in Middle East countries.

WEATHER

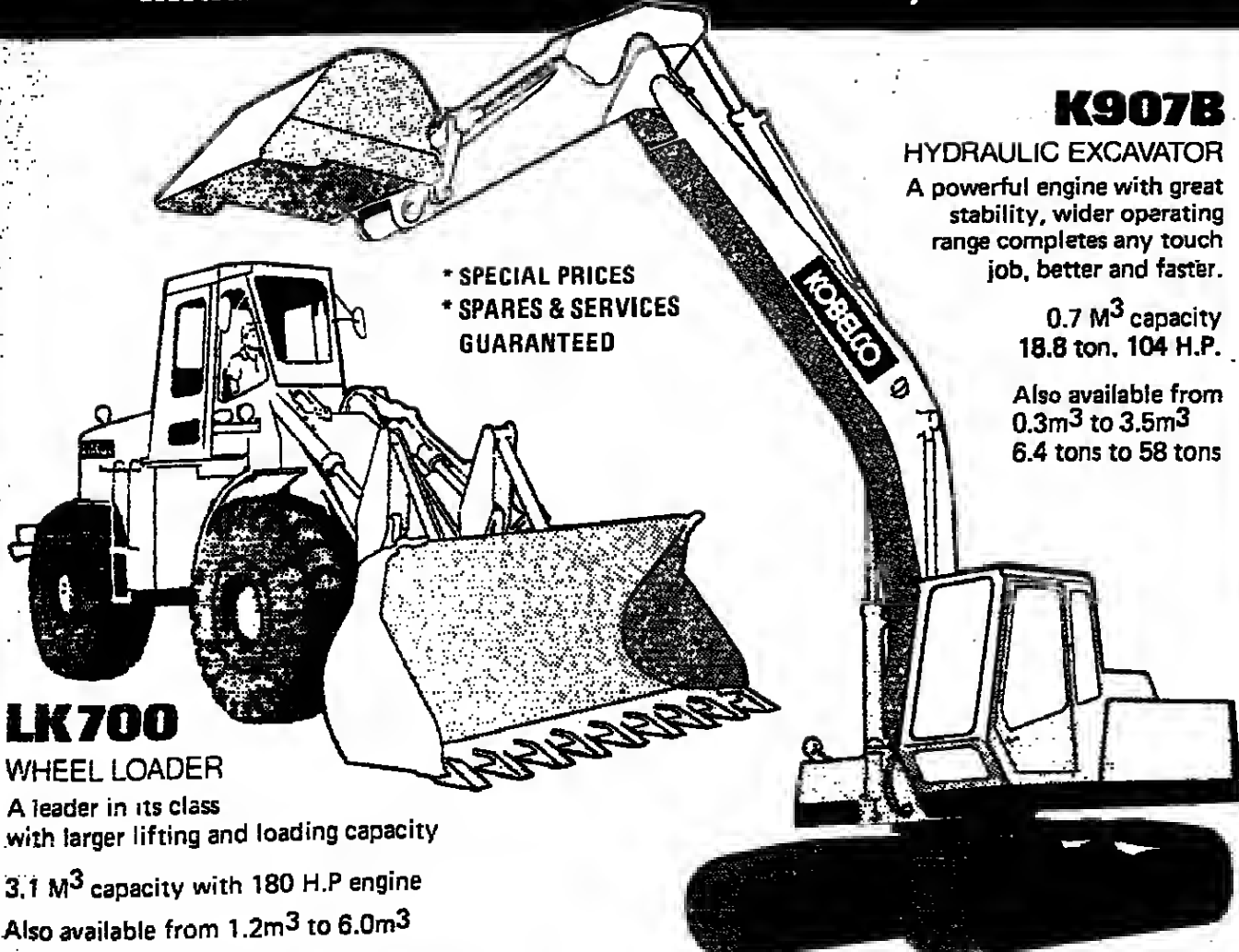
It will be moderate in most parts and cold at night in the northern region. Scattered cloud will cover the northern parts with frost and fog at night and in the early morning.	Mecca	32	18
Winds will be light and variable in most areas. They will be south-easterly and moderate to the northern region.	Jeddah	32	18
Seas will be calm to moderate.	Riyadh	21	07
Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).	Dhahran	20	08
	Medina	27	11
	Taif	21	11
	Jizan	32	25
	Hail	22	00
	Turaif	13	01
	Arar	12	-02
	Jouf	15	02
	Abha	19	07

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2 Soviet experts slain by extremists in Syria

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — Two Soviet military experts were shot dead by Muslim Brotherhood extremists in an ambush in the central town of Hama on Tuesday, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported Saturday.

"This new ugly crime committed by the gang of Muslim Brotherhood party was in implementation of the Israeli-American plot against our people and country," SANA said.

A third Russian, a Soviet engineer, was wounded in an assassination attempt by the same group the following day in the northern town of Aleppo, it added. The attacker was arrested, and in a later clampdown on a Muslim Brotherhood hideout two extremists were killed and 16 others arrested, SANA said.

A report published by the Lebanese pro-Syria newspaper *Al Sharq* Saturday said that the Syrian authorities had uncovered a plan for massive assassinations of Soviet advisers by the Muslim Brotherhood movement.

The paper, which has access to the high command of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party, said the plan was to involve bomb attacks on Soviet targets in various Syrian cities.

The paper said President Hafez Assad's government was expected to release an official statement about the alleged plot within the next 48 hours.

It said the bombing of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot offices in Damascus Wednesday was part of the "sabotage and subversion campaign" Brotherhood terrorists have undertaken in Syria.

U.S. planning to create problems for Syria, Libya, minister warns

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Tureiki says the United States, Egypt and Israel are planning to meddle with Syria and Libya.

Tureiki, who attended a meeting here of the five-member Arab "steadfastness and confrontation" front which is devoted to fighting the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, also said Egypt and Israel had held joint military maneuvers on his country's border.

"The aggressive alliance between the U.S., Israel and the Egyptian regime not only threatens Arab governments but is also planning to meddle with and create problems for

Algerian minister visits France

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — Algerian Foreign Minister Muhammad Benyahia arrived Friday on a two-day official visit and expressed the hope that often troubled Franco-Algerian ties would improve.

The Algerian minister was the first high-ranking member of his government to visit France, Algeria's former colonial ruler, since the death of former President Houari Boumedienne just over a year ago. Benyahia said at the airport: "My conviction is that Algeria and France should develop relations of quality and without ambiguity on the basis

London hotel blast kills Arab

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (Agencies) — An Arab killed in a bomb explosion in a central London hotel on Thursday was Lebanese who was assembling the device, a leftist Beirut newspaper said Saturday.

As-Safir identified the man as Hassan Elias Bader from an area north of Beirut. It said he was traveling on a Bahraini passport under the name of Muhammad Soltani, the name issued by police in London.

The paper, which carried a photograph of the man, quoted well informed sources as saying the bomb was not meant for the hotel but for other targets. It did not identify them.

The bomber had already prepared a second device which exploded in the debris of the first blast, the paper said.

British minister starts Gulf tour

BAHRAIN, Jan. 19 (R) — Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Bahrain from London Friday at the start of a Gulf tour.

The Gulf news agency said Hurd was

Western estimates put the total number of Soviet advisers with Syria's armed forces at about 2,000. Some 500 other Soviet technicians are believed to be working in various Soviet-financed Syrian development projects.

Unofficial reports said five accused terrorists were hanged at the central prison in Damascus recently as Assad's nine-year-old regime pledged a nationwide crackdown to quell the Brotherhood's anti-government campaign.

Travelers from Syria have since reported an escalation of political violence in the central city of Hama and the northern cities of Aleppo and Latakia.

Al Sharq said the bomb attack on Aeroflot offices was not "the only assault on a Soviet target in Syria."

The travelers said the Soviet embassy in Damascus and other Soviet offices in Syrian cities are heavily guarded by Syrian security forces.

Al Sharq did not say whether any arrests have been made in connection with the alleged anti-Soviet plot in Syria.

Syria recently took a pro-Moscow stand over the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Along with South Yemen, Libya, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrians called for an indefinite postponement of an Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled for Jan. 26 in Islamabad, to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

both Syria and Libya," Tureiki told a press conference Friday at the end of his three-day visit.

Libya, he added, had become a "direct confrontation state with Israel following the existing military alliance between the Egyptian regime and Israel which began maneuvers on the Libyan border."

Tureiki said the front meeting, which brought together Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), had agreed to "step up the confrontation" arising from last year's signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

of their mutual interests."

Bitter memories of Algeria's eight-year war of independence have always colored the two countries' ties and other issues, such as the war in the Western Sahara, have caused tension between them.

In an interview published in Paris Thursday, Benyahia said the Sahara conflict, involving Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas against Moroccan forces, could worsen.

France backed Morocco in the early years of the dispute, but has recently adopted a more neutral stance.

On Thursday night a Palestinian commando group calling itself "the May 15 Arab Organization" claimed responsibility for the blast at the 700-room Mount Royal Hotel.

As-Safir said that the hotel was used by Israeli intelligence.

In London, British police have appealed to foreign sources and in particular Arab governments and security agencies to help them solve the mystery of the man's identity and how he met his death.

The first fatal blast occurred shortly before 7.30 a.m., killing the man and seriously wounding another. It was followed by a second explosion in the same room of the hotel at lunchtime as police sifted through the rubble, but no one was hurt.

U.S. opposes security pact with Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — The State Department said Friday that the United States did not agree with Pakistani requests that a long-term security treaty be made part of new aid commitments to Pakistan.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said negotiating and ratifying a treaty would delay the shipment of U.S. military equipment to Pakistan and would not fundamentally change the current United States commitment to assist it.

Congressional leaders, meanwhile, promised swift action Friday to approve the first \$200 million worth of aid.

Pakistan's President Muhammad Zia Ul-Haq, told American reporters Thursday that his country would like to transform the 1959 U.S. accord with Pakistan into a more formal friendship treaty.

Zia has complained that under the 1959 accord, the U.S. has been an unreliable ally, refusing to come to its aid against India during wars in 1965 and 1971, and cutting off aid altogether last year in a dispute over Pakistan's nuclear program.

Spokesman Carter said a treaty would not have prevented the 1979 aid cutoff, which was required by U.S. law because Pakistan has refused to submit its nuclear laboratories to international inspection.

The 1959 agreement obligates the two countries to consult with each other in case of an attack on Pakistan but commits the United States to send troops or aid only by mutual agreement.

Meanwhile, Congress prepared swift action on the aid request.

"They need the equipment," representative Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said in an interview. He said he was referring to defense equipment.

Zablocki said his committee may approve the aid in two weeks and leadership aides said it will be put to votes quickly in both the House and Senate.

In the meantime, the Indian government reacted sharply to Zia's call for a U.S.-Pakistan defense treaty, saying it will set off an arms race in the region.

"India has always been opposed to defense treaties of any kind," spokesman J.N. Dixit said in New Delhi.

Replying to questions, Dixit said "historical experience" has shown that Pakistan has always used arms supplied by Western countries against India. The two countries have fought three wars since they won independence from Britain.

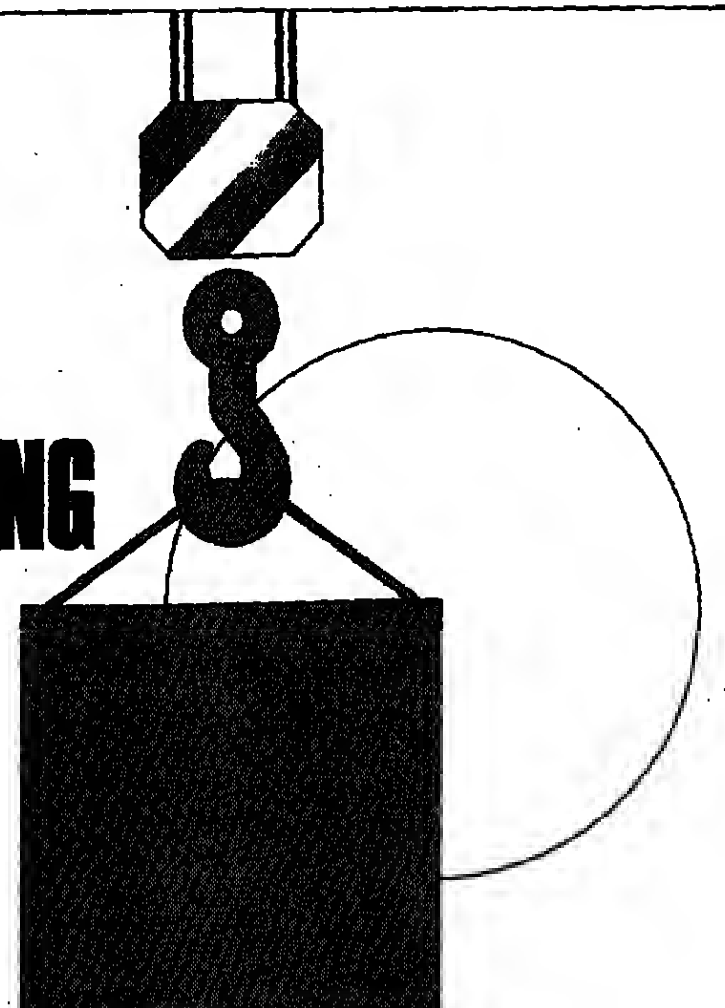
In a separate development, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived in Pakistan Friday for a four-day visit to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"The recent developments in Afghanistan have added new significance to my visit," Huang told reporters at Islamabad airport, where he was met by Pakistan's foreign affairs adviser Aga Shahi.



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هكذا من الاما

Behind closed doors

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Not many people know it exists but for fifteen years, it has been hard at work.

A few days ago the scene at the Al Faisaliyah Society was one of happy chatter as the children and women wrapped presents at a large, round table. The packages, each containing a Koran, a wrist watch, a bag of dates and a get-well card, were for the soldiers wounded at the siege of the Great Mosque in Mecca.



In the physiotherapy ward, a young girl learns to walk.

This is just one of the activities of this organization. It is thriving behind the scenes, helping the poor, teaching and raising orphans and the children of imprisoned women, sponsoring lectures, films and debates, rebuilding old peoples homes in Jeddah, and, not the least of its benefits, providing women here with a useful outlet.

It began in 1965 as a small committee with such limited activities as handiwork and sewing. Today, it has a membership of over 200 women, both Saudi and non-Saudi. The annual membership fee is SR200. The

women help their less fortunate sisters with cultural, social and religious activities.

The Society elects a 15-member cabinet every year, all of whom can be re-elected to a second term. The cabinet includes a committee, a director, a vice-president and a treasurer. The committee chairman relies on the other members of the Society to work on different projects.

Princess Hassa bint Khaled is the president of the society and has a hand in all its work. Johara Al Angari is the director.

Like many of the women, Dr. Sara Ahbar, chairman of the Health Committee, has another job. She is a dentist at the King Abdul Aziz University Hospital and gives her time to the Society free of charge. "It gives me satisfaction to help the needy," she says. To anyone who comes in to see her, she hands out stickers asking for blood donations. This is a new project. Dr. Sara says, "We are collecting blood for the university hospital, the children's hospital, the al Mahja and the Blood Bank."

The Health Committee runs a clinic which has on the staff one obstetrician and two nurses. There are plans to recruit another doctor. The clinic gives medical checkups, vaccinations, and free medicine to the Faisaliyah Nursery School children. The

It is thriving behind the scenes, helping the poor, raising orphans and the children of imprisoned women, rebuilding old people's homes in Jeddah, and providing women with a useful outlet.

clinic also handles medical care for deserving families who are issued registration cards for a nominal fee. The clinic also has a physiotherapy ward. It arranges lectures on health matters and is preparing a booklet with advice on how to keep healthy.

The Al Faisaliyah Nursery School is run by Jasmine al Alfie, a student of Public Administration at King Abdul Aziz University. She is enthusiastic about her job. "It is a good way to keep myself busy," she says. The school has thirty boarders and 125 other children. Some of the boarders are as young as forty days old. Many of these are children of mothers serving jail sentences. Mrs. Alfie loves her work. "It is a patriotic duty to help these unfortunate children and to guide them in the right way of our culture and religion."

Suad bint Afif, a young graduate of Beirut College for Women, says the social and cultural projects of the Society include fashion shows, bazaars, documentary films and such educational programs as general knowledge contests, debates and lectures.

The Faisaliyah Society also runs regular courses in sewing, type-writing, shorthand and English for beginners. Its main project this year is to build a new building on the present site. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is to finance 80 per cent of the venture and the balance is to be paid by the Society. Donations are also expected as people in the kingdom give generously to such projects.

The Society also has plans to renovate 13 old-people's homes in Jeddah. This will be done in conjunction with the municipality. Members of the Society often visit the homes. The old women, who eagerly await these visits, get a chance to talk and discuss their problems freely with other women.

The Faisaliyah Society is an impressive place.

Kingdom, Najmul Saqib Khan, accompanied by his wife and young son, arrived in Jeddah on Thursday evening. He was received at the airport by Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Office, Sheikh Salem Sumbul, Pakistan Embassy officials and others. Khan, whose last post was at the Pakistan Foreign Office, has served as Ambassador to Kuwait, among other posts. We wish him all the best in his new assignment.

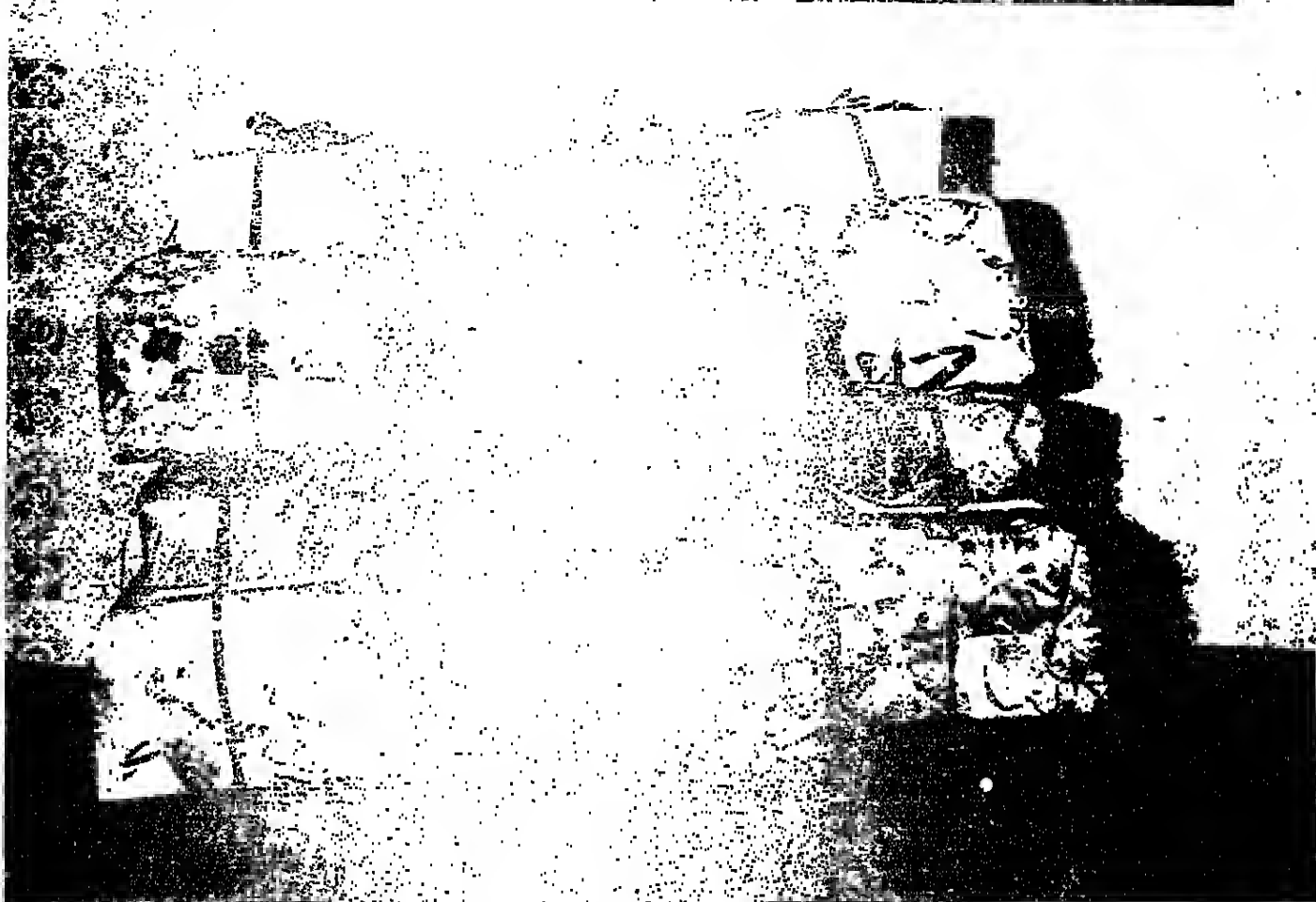
Johara al Angari gave an interesting talk on the Women's Welfare program to the American Women's group of Taif on Thursday. She is a graduate of the American University of Beirut and is an eloquent speaker. Her talk was much appreciated.

Community News

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — The foundation stone was laid here Monday of a Hospital for Gynecology and Obstetrics to be run entirely by women. The hospital, jointly owned by Dr. Kamal Pasha and his wife Dr. Siddiqi Pasha will have the latest equipment in maternal and postnatal care. The estimated cost of the project is SR12 million. Dr. Siddiqi, a well known gynecologist feels confident that she will later need to expand the Hospital "as women will feel more relaxed coming to a clinic which will have all-female-attendants from janitors to doctors."

Pakistan's Ambassador-Designate to the

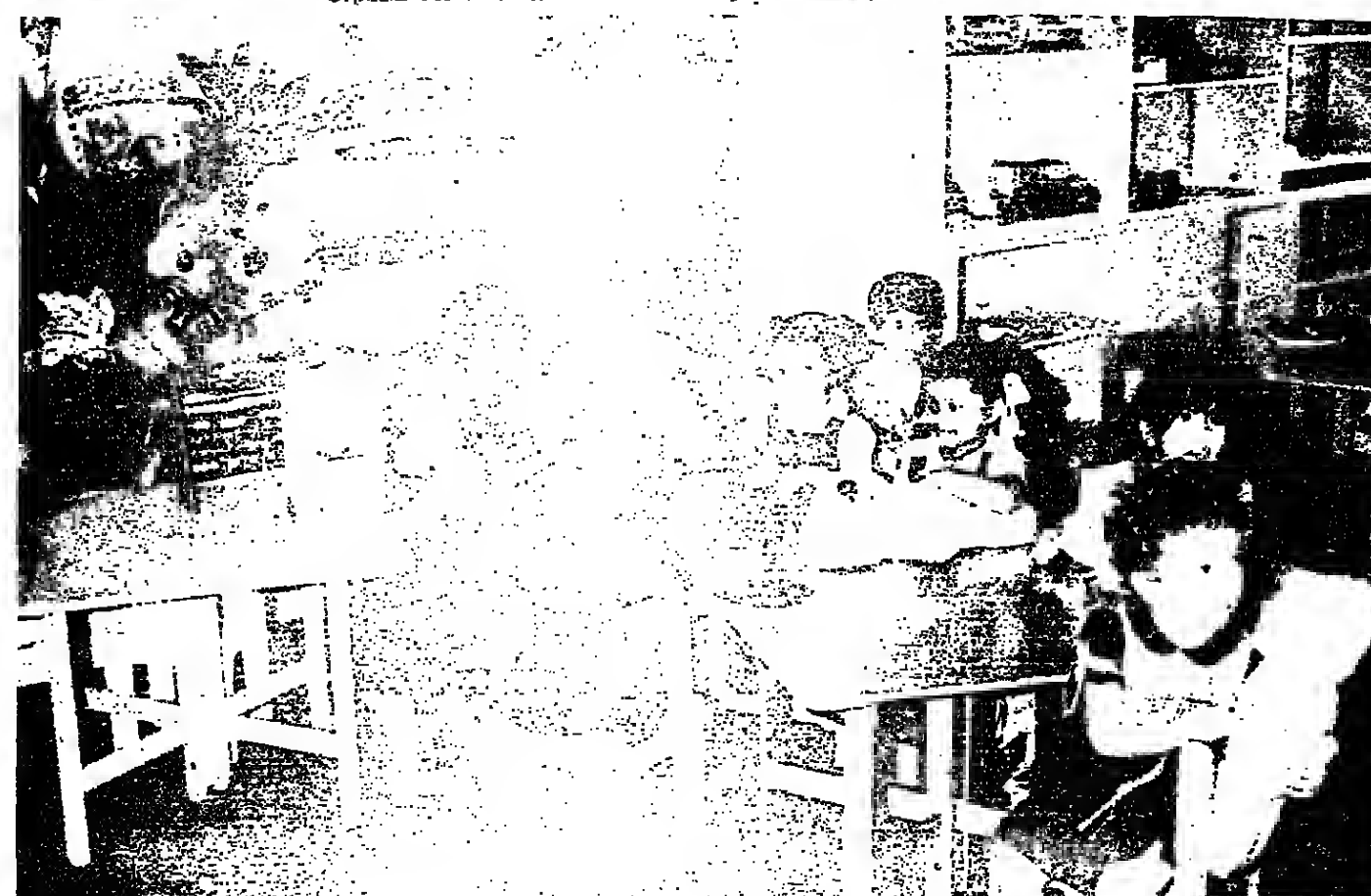


(Syed Muhammad Naqvi)

Beneath a photograph of King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, is a photograph of the soldiers wounded at the siege of the Great Mosque in Mecca.



Orphans and children of women serving jail sentences, sit down to lunch.



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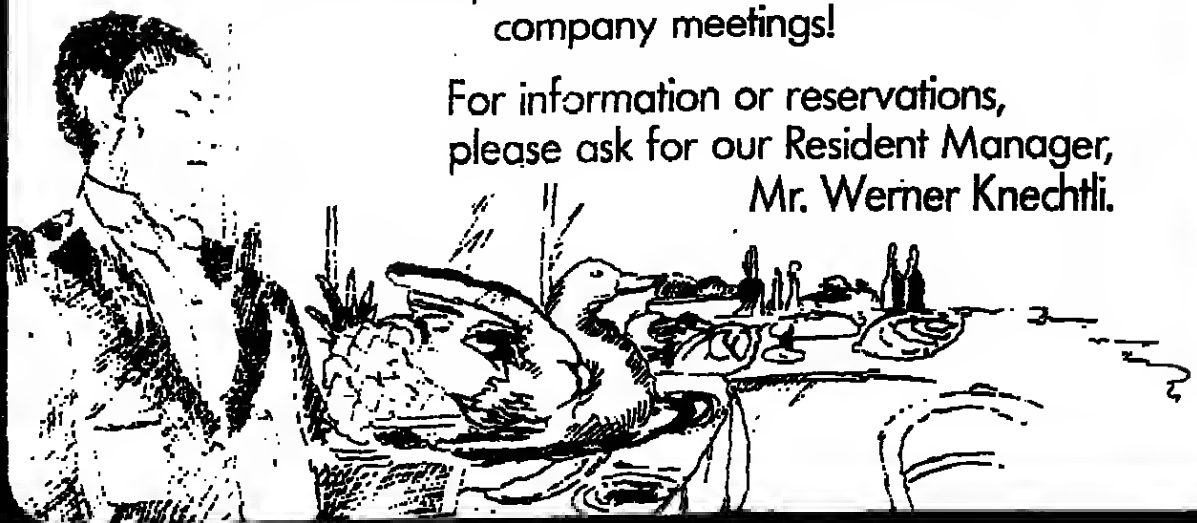
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arab news

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ARAB-IRANIAN RELATIONS

The history of Arab-Iranian relations has never been really happy. At the time of the Shah, most of the leaders of the Arab world viewed him with outright hostility. (The exception was President Sadat of Egypt). Some of the states on the Gulf had, for obvious reasons, to appear amenable toward him. Beside this, Arab states whether on the left or the right were more or less united in their dislike and suspicion.

With the Shah's downfall, the Arab world became optimistic. It welcomed the new regime, hoping to have Iran at last in its natural place as an ally for the Arab world in its struggle with Zionism. But in less than a year, the atmosphere became clouded again. With few exceptions, the Arab states, revolutionary as well as conservative, began to view Iran's position and aims with suspicion.

The real tragedy in all this is the absence of any substantive issues dividing the two nations. There are no disputed areas or waterways or natural resources. The mutual hostility thus appears to be somewhat contrived as well as self-feeding. The Iranian side, no doubt, has its own tale to tell in this respect, of the way in which, somehow, mutual mistrust appears always to recur, despite the obvious common interests between the two sides.

From the Arab side, the major cause for grievance is that the new regime seems quickly to have forgotten that external interference in Iran's affairs was the major cause of its suffering under the previous regime. This is why the new regime is bent on interfering in the affairs of the Arab states around it, be they conservative or revolutionary.

Against this, can the Iranians really claim that the Arab countries are interfering in their affairs? What grounds does the new regime have for seeing danger to its safety from the neighboring Arab states? The Arab side can have no interest except in seeing the regime stabilize itself so that it can contribute to the welfare of the area as well as take its part in the struggle against Zionism.

The most encouraging aspect for the Arabs was the firm commitment the new Iranian regime gave to the cause of the Palestinians. But here also, and although there is still a fund of passionate good will toward them, things have begun to sour. Embarrassing demands were made on the PLO to take sides against this or that Arab state, as well as demands for public support for Iranian action over the American embassy and the hostages held there.

The PLO could do neither. Its relations to the Arab countries are matters of life and death. As to the question of the hostages, the PLO has been striving assiduously to win an American recognition, and to side with Iran's action would have meant the fossilization of the American present stand. Furthermore, no organization which has the international standing and aims of the PLO can endorse such an act.

But the Arab side realizes that much of the tension between it and Iran is caused by the unsettled nature of Iran's new phase. The country after all has just come out of an upheaval of enormous dimensions, and will take some time before it settles down. The hope here is that the Iranian presidential elections, once peacefully and democratically concluded, will result in a much stabler regime, which will be able to devote some attention to the improvement of Arab-Iranian relations.

Arafat sees Palestine state in the 1980s

By Jim Muir

BEIRUT — Sitting in his Beirut office at two in the morning, with a crowd of petitioners waiting outside to see him at the end of a routinely long and gruelling day, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat managed to conjure up a philosophical mood as he surveyed the fate of his commando movement over the past decade and its prospects for the 1980s.

The 1970s had begun on a grim note, with the ouster of the commandos from Jordan in 1970. Arafat did not conceal his mixed feelings about the period.

"We have passed through a very critical and crucial time during the past 10 years, but we must not forget that we have also achieved many victories. During these years, the PLO has been recognized by about 119 states all over the world. Our cause has advanced more and more at all levels."

"Despite the problems posed by Camp David, we managed to take a strong and steadfast stand, particularly among our people in the occupied territories. Let us remember also how we succeeded in foiling the decision taken by the Knesset in 1978 to annihilate us, and how we faced one-third of the Israeli army's huge military power when it invaded South Lebanon."

Arafat's most agreeable memories of the decade are of his historic address to the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 — "it was a very important moment" — and of the Baghdad summit of November 1978, when the Arab states shelved their differences in common opposition to the Camp David peace plan.

His worst moment? "I have many worst moments — we have had some very bad occasions. I'll never forget watching Sadat on TV arriving at Ben Gurion Airport — it was one of the most important and painful events in my life. During the Lebanese crisis it was very painful to me too. The loss of our comrades and friends in (Israel's raid on) Verdun (street in west Beirut, 1973) — I lost three of my close comrades, Kamal Nasser, Abu Youssef, Kamal Adwan."

"There are others: Ghassan Kanafani, Abu Hassan Zubeir Mohsen... if I have to remember all these events, it is painful for me, because it is not just that they have died or been assassinated, but they are part of my heart."

"In their absence, I am losing a part of my heart, because you have to understand what it is to lose close comrades. They are not ordinary friends, they are my comrades in the same trench, this trench of struggle. They are more than friends, more than brothers."

The words are spoken like poetry, and you begin to sense the magic quality which fires him and enables him to fire his people. It is the quintessential Arafat: "Revolution is not a picnic. It is a very hard struggle. Is not a wedding party. It is a very fierce struggle, especially for the Palestinians, because we live in this tragedy of exodus."

Although he predicts that the PLO will face more difficulties over the next two years, Arafat is convinced that statehood is not so far away for the Palestinians. "We will have this independence state, I am sure of it. Just as the Vietnamese people succeeded in raising its flag in Saigon, so our people will raise its flag in Jerusalem, sooner or later. Within the next 10 years? 'Definitely'."

The PLO has been making big diplomatic gains recently, and is coming under pressure, even from some of its well-wishers, to drop military action in favor of diplomacy. Is this likely to happen? "No. What were the Palestinians before our revolution started? Palestine was cancelled from the agenda of the United Nations."

"But from the moment we started our armed struggle in 1965, we succeeded in transforming our cause. We have transformed our people from refugees waiting outside UNRWA offices for bandages, into freedom fighters. Now our cause is at the top of the U.N. agenda. Why? Not through speeches and diplomatic alone, but through the revolution in all its forms of struggle."

But the diplomatic push will continue, with the West as the main target. From Britain, Arafat says he wants more than recognition. As the mandatory power in Palestine, he says, the British have a moral and historical responsibility to correct their "sin" against the Palestinians. "They have to recognize the PLO, to push to restore our homeland, and they can help us establish our independent state."

As for the Americans, the PLO leader could see little sign of a breakthrough on the official level despite some gains in public opinion. Meanwhile, sophisticated American weapons were still being used by the Israelis against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages.

The Arabs have one powerful weapon up their sleeves — oil and Arafat believes it will play a bigger role in the future. "Sooner or later, we will use all our weapons. In 1973, we used oil for a short time, but in the future, we will definitely use it."

Arafat is convinced that history is on his side. "Our enemies are going against the current of history. They can't control the whole region by force. The bones of our grandfathers are in this country, we are here, and our grandsons will be here too." — (OFNS)



Tsars' springboard to Afghanistan

By Mark Frankland

LONDON —

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan would not have been possible without one of the most successful feats of nineteenth century European imperialism — the colonization of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia.

The Asian empire acquired by the Tsars in the latter half of the last century is the only Western empire never to have been dismantled. For a period after the 1917 revolution the Russians wavered about their ancestors' huge Asian conquests, but those qualms have long been forgotten.

Soviet historians do not talk any more of the "conquest" of Central Asia by the Tsars. The Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Kirghiz are now said to have "voluntarily joined" the old empire, and monuments with that message have been put up in Central Asian cities.

Russia was the only imperial power in Europe that could build an empire simply by walking eastward. This made the expansion seem inevitable. As Lord Curzon said: "Russia was compelled to go forward as the earth is to go round the sun."

The conquest of the other European empires, with small numbers of men setting off in boats on long and uncertain voyages, was quite another affair. The Russian advance was more like the inevitable American victory over the Red Indians.

The Russian conquests in Asia in the latter half of the nineteenth century were not particularly difficult. The peoples of Central Asia were not nations in the modern sense of the word. They were composed of the nomads of the great Kazakh steppe and the three rickety Khanates of Khiva, Kokand and Bokhara.

When there was resistance the Russians dealt with it quickly and harshly. "I hold it as a principle," a Tsarist general said, "that in Asia the duration of peace is in direct proportion to the slaughter you inflict on the enemy. The harder you hit them, the longer they will be quiet afterward."

The Bolshevik revolution was carried out in Central Asia largely by Russian and Ukrainian immigrants and the Red Army. These immigrants, plus the Red Army and a Russia-directed Communist Party, were essential ingredients of the modernization that has been achieved in Central Asia since 1917 — a modernization that has brought Soviet Central Asia a far higher standard of education and living than Afghanistan's or Pakistan's.

The major cities of Central Asia are today largely Russian cities. In Kazakhstan, Kazakhs make up only a third of the population while over 40 per cent are Russians. The climate of Central Asia and good supplies of local food seem very attractive to many Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians.

This large European population helps Moscow keep the region under firm control. The Russians also use the party apparatus and the KGB. Central Asian republics have usually had Russians or Ukrainians as the number two in their party hierarchy (a post that gives control of all party appointments) and as the security chief. The Soviet army is there as the ultimate sanction.

It is not surprising, then, that Soviet Central Asia should not itself have felt the tremors that have shaken the rest of the Islamic world. But will this be so for ever?

The Soviet revolution was resisted in Central Asia by the revolt of the Basmachi (a word used

throughout Turkistan to mean marauder). But it was poorly organized, ill-armed and weakened by disagreements among its leaders. Although Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister, took part in it for a while, it was all over by the early 1920s.

A greater threat, and one with possible more significance for the future, was the affair of Sultan Galiev. A Tartar from Kazan, not a Central Asian, Galiev was a Communist. For a time he was Stalin's right-hand man in the Commissariat for Nationalities. He then became convinced that European interpretations of Marxism did not fit Muslims. He had the idea of creating a Muslim state based on the Kazan Muslims, but embracing the Central Asians and all other Soviet Muslims. It would then help spread Communism in the rest of Asia.

The Bolsheviks would not tolerate this and in 1923 Galiev was kicked out of the party and arrested. He is thought to have been executed in 1930.

One cannot rule out the possibility that Galiev's idea that Communism in ex-colonial countries should be different from Russian or European Communism might surface again in Central Asia. Most Western scholars of the area are struck by the way Soviet Central Asians stick to an Islamic way of life.

This hold of Islam shows up in such things as

marriage patterns. Central Asians seldom marry outside their own nationality. They remain attached to their villages, which they are reluctant to leave. They prefer their own languages to Russian. And even Communist Party officials are known to respect the key Islamic ceremonies for birth, marriage and death. In some areas there has been a revival of secret, and illegal, Muslim brotherhoods called "Tarikat".

There are today some 50 million Muslims in the Soviet Union, three-quarters of them living in the five Central Asian republics — the Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Uzbek. Their birth rate is so much higher than that of other groups in the Soviet Union that by the year 2000, according to Soviet demographers, there may be 100 million Muslims in a total Soviet population of perhaps 320 million.

Soviet foreign policy, in its keenness to woo the developing world, has turned Soviet Muslims into an important weapon. Khrushchev started to use Soviet Muslims in this way and Western experts believe this has contributed greatly to the growth in consciousness and self-confidence of Soviet Muslims.

Their contacts with the outside Muslim world, though of course controlled, have increased considerably. Just how this interaction will develop is difficult to predict, but it is a matter to which the Kremlin must pay serious attention. (OFNS)

Recapturing American glory

By Steven E. Miller

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. —

The crisis in Iran has contributed to the growing image of U.S. power in decline. A nation like Iran, the argument seems to be, would not have dared to challenge a strong America.

So there is a great yearning to recapture the glory of better years, to return to the days when the U.S. was strong enough to shape events and dominate the world. This image of decline is based, however, on a false impression of America's recent history.

If we view the last 31 years of U.S. foreign policy with dispassion, there is little reason why the past should appear more attractive than the present, however burdensome the U.S. current problems may be, for the record shows that the past was no more stable, no less crisis-prone, and no more amenable to the exercise of American power than the present.

During the late 1940s, for example, the U.S. possessed a nuclear monopoly, yet in 1948 Czechoslovakia was subverted by Communists, and the following year witnessed one of the most significant blows to American interests in the postwar era: the victory of the Chinese Communists over their American-supported rivals, the Nationalists. Clearly, much that happened in the 1940s was contrary to the U.S. interests.

But the 1950s were no tamer. Recall the bitter taste of stalemate in Korea, Gamal Abdul Nasser's triumph in Egypt in 1952, major crises in Indochina and Taiwan in the mid-1950s, the Suez crisis in 1956, the shock of Sputnik in 1957, the toppling of pro-Western regimes in Cuba and Iraq in 1958, and Nikita Khrushchev's

recurrent challenges in Berlin in the late 1950s.

This is far from being a list of foreign-policy triumphs, and by late in the decade the national mood was similar to that which exists today.

In 1958, for example, journalists Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson wrote a book titled *U.S. A Second Class Power?* in which they examined "the reason for our downhill slide in power and prestige." They described what they called the "deluge of defeats" that America had suffered in the 1950: "We played up defeat in Korea as if it were a victory. We pussyfooted so long in Indochina that most of it went Communist. We bungled so badly in the Near East that its vast oil reserves are slipping through our fingers. We have affronted and antagonized and alienated our allies in Western Europe until the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has become a military shell."

Does this sound like a world preferable to the present?

Is this the plateau from which American power has declined? Or was it perhaps in the 1960s, a decade of substantial American military superiority, that things went the U.S. way?

Surely Americans have not forgotten the great tragedy that beset them in Vietnam. There were other lesser traumas in that decade: the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the French withdrawal from the NATO military command, the Pueblo incident, and revolution in Libya that overthrew a pro-Western monarchy. Even these few examples suggest that American foreign policy was not at all trouble-free in the 1960s.

Trouble has not ceased to plague the U.S. in the 1970s, in the Kissinger years as well as the Carter years.

Not only has the history of postwar American foreign policy been strewn with setbacks from beginning to end but also the U.S. has rarely seen itself as being superior. The advantages of those balcony days were rarely perceived at the time.

During the 1950s, a series of reports on American security came to alarming conclusions about what was usually seen as a potentially overwhelming Soviet military threat.

In the 1960s, America was reeling in Vietnam while confronting a major Soviet buildup to strategic forces, and in the last decade the U.S. has been preoccupied with the implications of the continuing accumulation of military power by the Soviet Union. Thus, for most of the postwar period the balance of power has not appeared favorable to the U.S.

It is true that the U.S. cannot now control, shape, or even always influence events everywhere in the world. But the more important point is that the U.S. never could.

America's current foreign-policy problems, though serious, are no graver than those it has experienced in the past, and are symptomatic not of America's decline but of the troubled times in which Americans live and of the global interests they possess.

The U.S. is still a powerful nation, and has experienced many successes in its foreign policy, in this decade as in others. But it has never been powerful enough to make its will prevail wherever its interests were challenged.

saudi press review

Saturday *Al Medina* and *Okaz* led with Crown Prince Fahd's interview with *Al Watan* *Al Arabi*, a Paris-based Arabic magazine. He was reported saying that Saudi Arabia rejects the use of force to resolve problems. He said Saudi Arabia's economic development has no parallel in the world. *Al Riyadh* Minister Prince Sultan's statement that Saudi Arabia's policy is based on a nationalistic and realistic basis. The statement of Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail on Egypt's freezing of Arab assets formed the lead story in *Al Jazirah* while *Al Nadwa* led with a report on difficulties in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations

on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians and a possible request to U.S. President Jimmy Carter to intervene in the matter.

The Afghan revolutionaries' fight with Soviet forces was prominent on the front pages of almost all papers. Some reported that Moscow was using chemical weapons against the revolutionaries. *Al Medina* said in a front-page story that the Soviets were plotting to grab a portion of Pakistan to make a "greater Afghanistan." *Al Nadwa* front-paged Iran's reported efforts to investigate the presence of Soviet forces on its borders and further highlighted the Pakistani President's statement that his country wanted to change its defense

agreement with the U.S. into a "treaty of friendship."

Al Medina devoted its editorial to Prince Sultan's recent visits to army installations in northern and southern regions of the Kingdom, saying they were the way Islamic leaders meet with their people. It said this was a commendable tradition of leaders who wish to make sure that the Saudi Arabian soldier is fully equipped and ready to make sacrifices.

Writing editorially on the current PLO's meeting in Beirut, *Al Jazirah* said that Sadat did not make such efforts to reinforce his relations with the Arab states before his visit to Jerusalem and the consequent signing of the Camp David accords. The paper added that the Arab states did not boycott Sadat out of any rancor or

among the Palestinians, it said. Although the paper agreed that this was a difficult task, it said it was extremely necessary since any rift inside the organization was considered more serious than those among some other Arab organizations. The rifts could be eliminated if officials inside the PLO made concerted efforts with a positive approach, it said.

In an editorial on President Sadat's gestures toward Israel, *Al Jazirah* said that Sadat did not make such efforts to reinforce his relations with the Arab states before his visit to Jerusalem and the consequent signing of the Camp David accords. The paper added that the Arab states did not boycott Sadat out of any rancor or

batred but as a result of their consciousness of the dangers that the Camp David accords posed and of the ordeal that Egypt and all other Arab states were suffering due to his independent decisions.

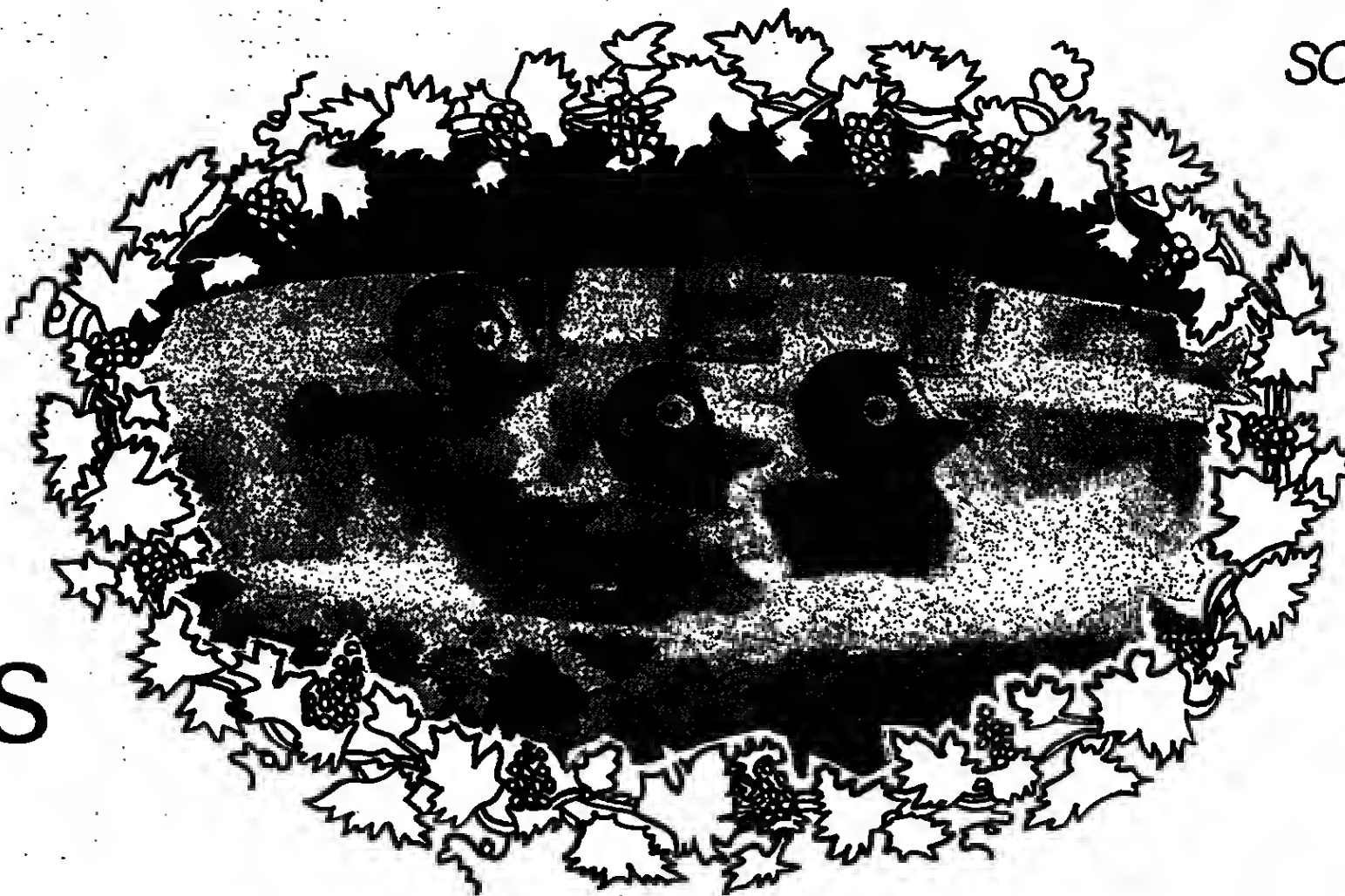
The paper endorsed Crown Prince Fahd's statement that if Israel had withdrawn from the Arab territories in exchange for opening its embassy in Cairo, people might have thought Sadat had achieved some results. But the situation is such that even so-called autonomy has been totally rejected by Israeli Premier Begin. It is a situation over which Arab leaders and peoples cannot help expressing their sorrow and grief, it said.

Dealing with the Soviet inva-

sion of Afghanistan, *Okaz* said that the Soviets have belied all their claims of peace and peaceful co-existence. Their expansionist action has necessitated that the world contain it so that its destructive effects do not involve mankind as a whole.

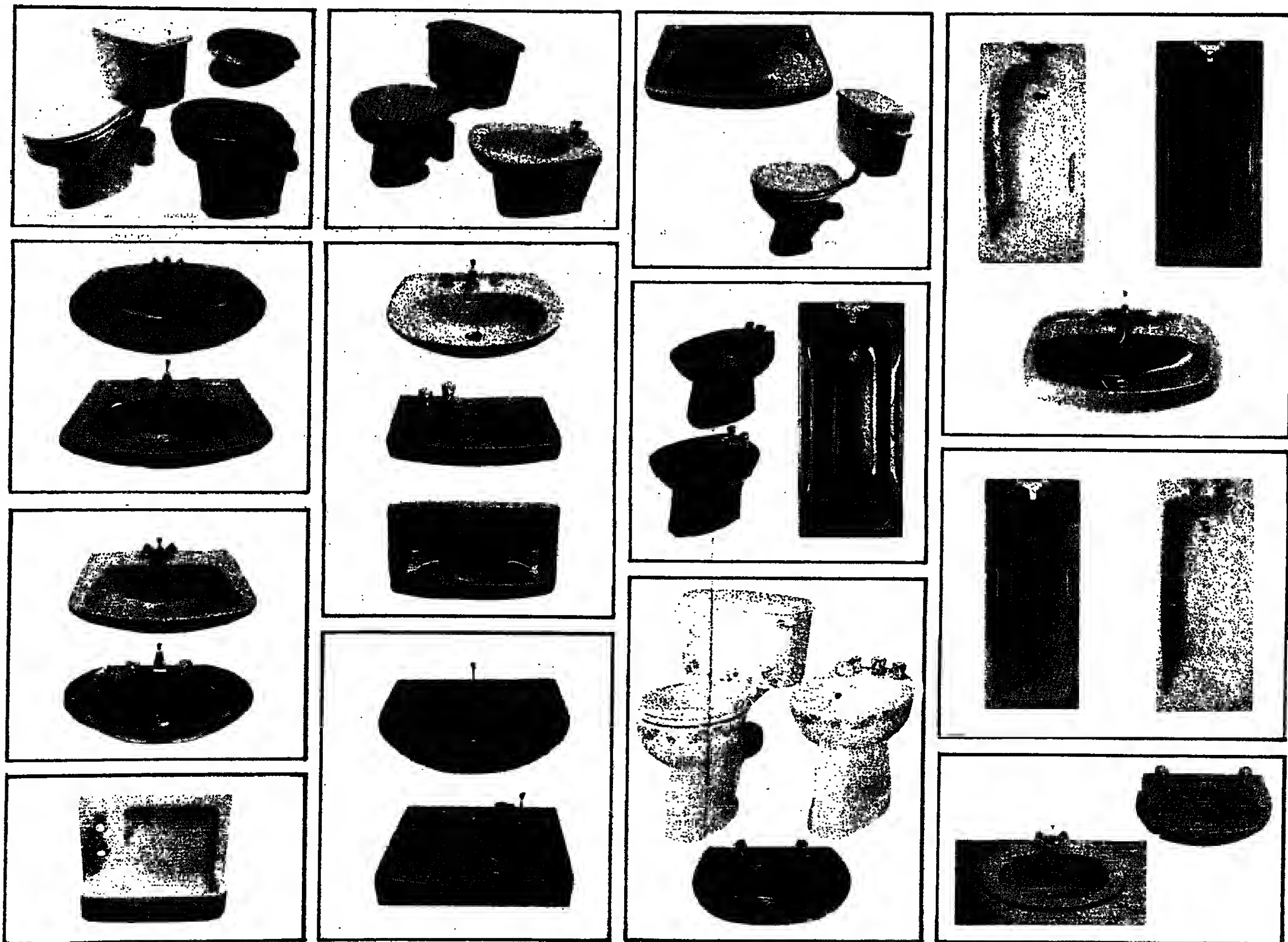
The paper added that the United Nations should not be content with the issuance of resolutions condemning the Soviet aggression, but should take some positive steps since Russia's actions pose a direct threat to the peace and security of the world. It also urged the international community to stand against the Soviet Union's aggression with full unity and solidarity.

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Peking would help Thais fight Viets, politician says

PEKING, Jan. 19 (R) — Communist China will use force if necessary to defend Thailand from any Vietnamese attack, the leader of a visiting American Congressional delegation said Saturday.

Coder Wolff, chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs, told a news conference after three days of talks with Chinese leaders that in the event of such an attack China would carefully weigh its options, but would

Seoul may try officer accused in assassination

SEOUL, Jan. 19 (AP) — South Korea's former martial law commander, Gen. Chung Seung-Hwa, has been referred to an army court martial for possible trial on charges connected with the Oct. 26 assassination of President Park Chung-Hee, the Defense Ministry announced Saturday.

Under law, the prosecution at the military court must decide before Feb. 7 on whether to indict the former army chief of staff.

Chung was arrested on Dec. 12 in a bloody military shakeup, and the Defense Ministry then said he was suspected of helping in the assassination by tacitly collaborating with former intelligence chief Kim Jae-Kyu, who authorities say killed Park.

Four other generals were also arrested in the shakeup but the ministry made no mention of them Saturday.

The military shakeup had caused concern at home and abroad because foreign press reports said it was the result of a power struggle within the South Korean army.

use force if conditions warranted it.

"It is my personal opinion, based on the talks we had with our Chinese hosts, that China will, if necessary, use whatever means are necessary to defend Thailand from an all-out Vietnamese attack," he said.

"I do feel that China has not ruled out in advance strong support of Thailand, and that China will employ whatever force is necessary to defend Thailand if it deems the conditions warrant such action," he said.

Wolff said he found common American and Chinese interests in virtually every area during the talks, which included a two-hour meeting with Chinese Vice-Premier and former Foreign Minister Ji Pengfei Thursday.

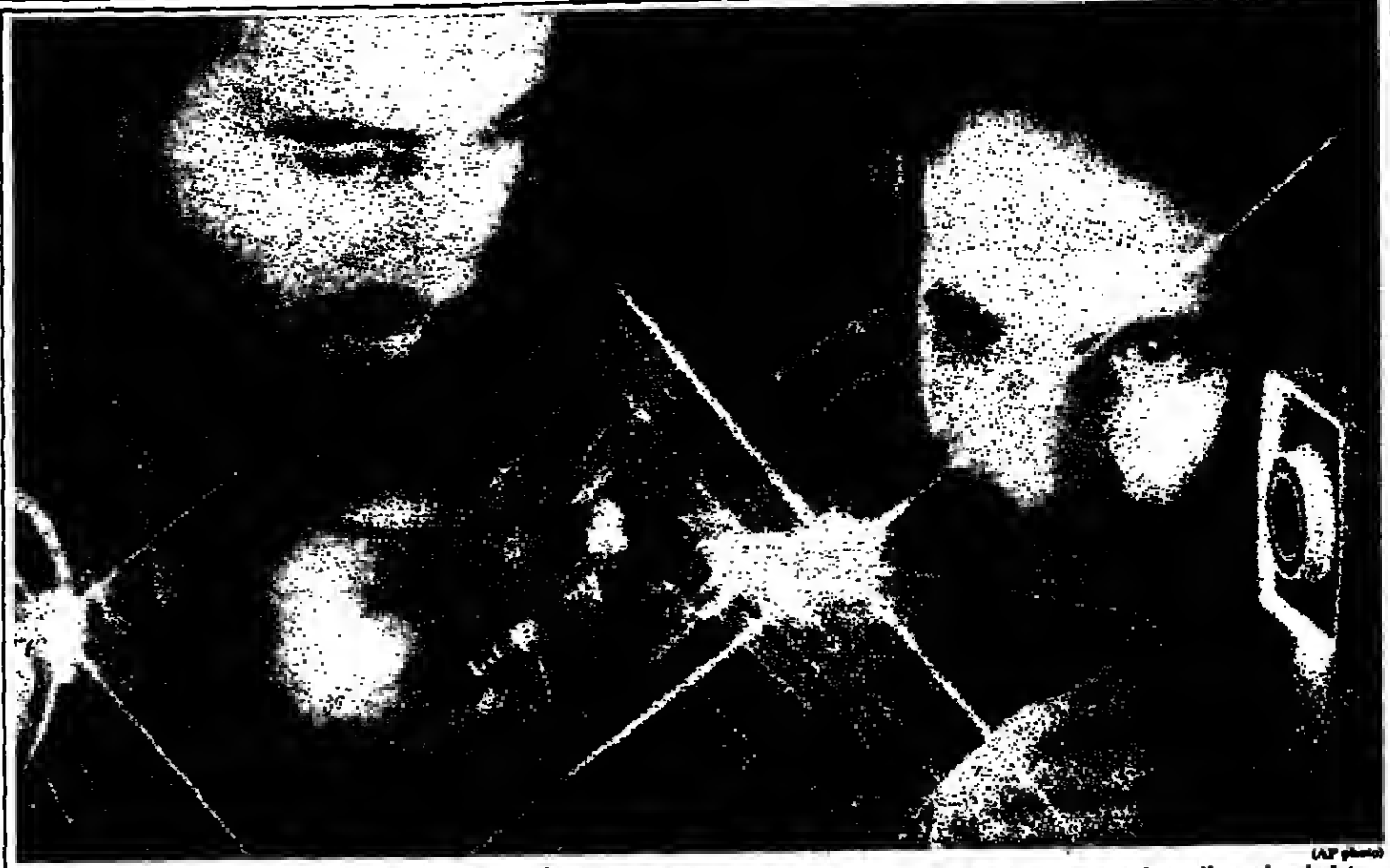
However there were differences on specific tactics over Iran, Pakistan, Kampuchea and Korea.

Wolff said that although the Chinese had given considerable diplomatic support to the U.S. in trying to secure the release of the 50 embassy hostages, they felt that to impose economic sanctions on Iran might have a bad effect in the long term.

On Pakistan where Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is currently on a visit the Democratic Party congressman said both sides agreed on the need to strengthen the country against possible Soviet aggression.

But China did not share the U.S. view that Pakistani plans to produce nuclear weapons posed a serious threat to stability in the region, particularly towards India.

He also said both the United States and China strongly want peace in Korea, but "the Chinese continue to see no inconsistency in urging a strong U.S. military and political presence throughout the world in the face of the Soviet threat, yet urging U.S. withdrawal from South Korea."



HOLOGRAM EXPERIMENTERS: Scott Nemtsov uses a string to trace a laser beam that is used to make a three-dimensional picture known as a hologram. The beam-splitter at left reflects some of the laser light while letting the rest pass straight through. Nemtsov is teaching a small group of amateurs in Philadelphia how to experiment in the new science.

Afghanistan, Iran head list

New U.S. Congress faces explosive issues

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (R) — The U.S. Congress returns to work next week faced with an explosive mixture of international crisis and election-year politics.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the U.S. Iranian dispute will dominate the session opening on Tuesday.

Congress is also due to act swiftly on the granting of full trade privileges to Communist China, the Soviet Union's ideological rival.

The foreign crises have already had an impact on the election scene. Domestic issues have been shoved into the background. President Jimmy Carter's standing in public opinion polls has risen dramatically. Republicans are divided over his imposition of a partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday, Carter can test his standing in Congress when he defends his policies and outlines future actions in a state of the union address to a joint session of the Senate

and the House of Representatives.

Members of his cabinet — secretaries of state and defense Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland — will justify and explain administration policies at a series of committee meetings.

Although Congressional reaction to the international crises had been muted during the month long Christmas recess, Republicans have been quick to blame the troubles on what they call weak administration policies.

Republican presidential hopefuls, with their eyes on the party caucuses in the farming state of Iowa, have blasted the grain embargo. But other Republicans have supported it.

With one third of the 100-member Senate and all of the 435-member House up for election in November, party politics will continue to influence the debate on the crises.

Wau-Waus considered 'fierce'

Expedition to search for Amazon tribe

BRAZIL, Jan. 19 (AP) — A team of native guides and wilderness experts sets off into the Amazon jungle this month, hoping to make contact with one of the few Brazilian Indian tribes still isolated from the 20th century.

The expedition, organized by the National Indian Foundation, is searching for the fierce Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau tribe, blamed for several attacks in recent years on white settlers in the northwestern territory.

"We hope to develop and promote contact with this tribe now because this community is living in a region in which the process of settlement is beginning," said Pedro Paulo Fatorelli, administrative superintendent of the government-controlled Indian agency, Funai.

"The settlements could start to infringe on the group's territory," Fatorelli said, "and there could be more conflicts."

Little is known about the Wau-Waus, as other Indians call them, but their chance encounters with outsiders have been violent. Funai said they seem to be exceptionally agile and able to move quickly in the dangerous terrain in the Brazilian territory of Rondonia, bordering Bolivia.

The Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau are among an estimated 200,000 Indians left in Brazil,

which had about one million Indians at the beginning of the century. They were decimated by starvation and new diseases brought by immigrants, and many died in battles with settlers.

Most of Brazil's native inhabitants now live in well-defined reservations. Many live in close proximity to settlers and have adopted western customs, including use of the Portuguese language.

The Funai program is intended to protect the Indians and their lands as settlements increase.

"Funai's aim is to contact the tribal group and define its territory," Fatorelli said. "Then we can protect them."

Like perhaps several dozen tribes, the Wau-Waus have avoided friendly contact with missionaries and government agents although records reported their existence more than 60 years ago. Funai scouting planes occasionally spot their villages and by counting huts, estimate there 200 to 300 tribe members.

The expedition team — which includes 10 Indian guides, a non-Indian cook and two professional Funai agents — will try to coax the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau out of hiding, and then convince them of its peaceful intentions.

The expedition first intends to hack out an

airstrip to insure its supply lines, then to search for tribal sites where combs, mirrors and other gifts can be left. If the presents are accepted, Fatorelli said, it could be the start toward developing mutual confidence.

"We don't know how long it will take," he said. "It could take six months, one year or two years."

But the entire process will be done with the greatest care and very delicately.

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WARM RELATIONS: This Tass photo shows Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greeting the French Communist party general secretary, Georges Marchais, during Marchais' recent visit to Moscow. French communists have drawn increasingly closer to the Kremlin in recent years.

French Communists break old ties, side with Kremlin

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — After a decade of outwardly growing independence from the Soviet Union, the French Communist Party has entered the 1980's firmly in the Kremlin camp.

With a visit to Moscow after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, French party leader Georges Marchais has dealt a severe blow to the unified look of "Euro-Communism."

Unlike two other major Western Communist parties, Italy and Spain, which together incarnate the pluralistic, independent Communist line considered proper to Euro-Communism, France's party has not condemned the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

In conformity with official Soviet statements, French Communists suggested that the Kremlin move came after a request from Afghanistan itself.

Approving the French party's return to the fold, the Soviet Communist party sent its chief ideologist, Politburo member Mikhail Suslov, to meet Marchais at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

The Afghan intervention put the French Communist party's relations with Moscow to their most important test since Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Then, the party's political bureau condemned the invasion within hours.

On Afghanistan, the French Communist Party took nine days to issue an official reaction, an indication that all its implications were carefully weighed beforehand.

A political bureau statement said, "We take account of the right of all countries to ask for help from allies to prevent foreign interference."

The years following the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia produced signs that the French Communist Party was leaning towards a new liberal line.

Sympathizers hailed it as a break from the past while detractors warned that it was only camouflage.

The main breakthrough came in October, 1975, when the French party swung its weight behind efforts to obtain the release of Ukrainian dissident mathematician Leonid Plyushch from a Soviet mental hospital.

It was the first time the French Communist party, which represents about 20 per cent of voters, had challenged the Soviet Union openly on alleged human rights violations. Plyushch was released and flown to Paris shortly after.

Earlier in 1975, Marchais responded to

criticism of Western parties in the Soviet Communist daily *Pravda* by declaring "the policy of the French Communist party is made in Paris, not in Moscow."

Then the French Communist party adopted a series of far-reaching reforms at its 22nd National Congress in February 1976.

Among them were the rejection of the sacred Communist aim of dictatorship of the proletariat, workers' control after left-wing revolution on the road to a classless society and a pledge to fight for power only through established electoral means.

At the time, the Communist party was still linked with Francois Mitterrand's Socialists in an electoral alliance.

But the French Socialist-Communist alliance turned sour in September 1977 as the two left-wing parties, which had been leading opinion polls consistently for two years, bickered over revision of their common program agreed upon in 1972.

The revision was never completed and the French left lost the Parliamentary elections of March 1978.

In an atmosphere of mutual recrimination, their bilateral relations have worsened, virtually eliminating many hopes of a common left-wing front in presidential elections next year.

After the 1978 election defeat, many political commentators said they detected a return to pro-Soviet policies in French Communist party statements.

This analysis was partly confirmed by the French party's 23rd Congress last May, which effectively sealed the break with the Socialists and softened earlier criticism of Soviet policy.

But the return to orthodoxy has been marked by unprecedented public criticism from within party ranks and, Communist insiders say, a number of defections.

Despite official Communist blame of the Socialists for the 1978 defeat, many members held the Communist leadership responsible.

The last available figure dating back two years, indicated that more than 650,000 people were card-carrying members of the Communist Party, but informed sources said that many have now left.

Many Communist members printed their reasons for dissatisfaction in the non-Communist press and the party leadership promised that it would not expel anyone for dissension.

Informed sources said the party was allowing members to purge themselves.



SHUTTLE TEST: America's first space shuttle, the Enterprise, undergoes tests two years ago. It is similar in appearance to the Columbia, the more advanced model that NASA officials now say may not go into orbit until 1981. Originally, the U.S. space agency wanted the shuttle in space by 1979.

Space shuttle lift-off to be delayed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Jan. 19 (AP) — The head of the United States Aerospace program said the space shuttle Columbia probably will be launched this year, despite forecast delays due to trouble during tests of the reusable spacecraft.

NASA administrator Dr. Robert Frosch, buoyed by successful simulated launches of the Columbia, told reporters. "Although we are still aiming at a June date, I think the most probable date will be in September or October and that we are likely to get it done before the end of the year."

The head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was at the Kennedy Space Center to watch Friday's simulated launch, part of a series of tests begun in December.

Frosch said it is possible the first launch of the Columbia could be delayed until 1981, but he said he was encouraged by the tests.

Several of the simulated launches were delayed, but the trouble was blamed on equipment used to simulate the mission rather than material to be used during a launch.

Primary crewmembers for the first mission, former Navy Capt. John Young and Navy Cmdr. Robert Crippen, said they are anxious to take the Columbia into orbit.

"My confidence level has gone up," said Young, a veteran of four space missions, including a lunar landing.

The shuttle will carry scientists and satellites into space and is designed to glide back to earth for use in additional missions.

هكذا من الالاه

This weekend

Carter Olympic boycott decision expected soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — President Carter may decide this weekend whether to call for an American boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and White House aides met members of the U.S. Olympic Committee Friday to discuss a possible boycott. Carter, honorary chairman, did not attend.

Following the two-hour meeting, the White House issued a statement saying: "The President has made no decision as to what recommendation, if any, he will make to the U.S. Olympic Committee or as to any other action with respect to the Olympics."

But a White House official, asking not to be named, indicated the president would probably have a "more definite position" before he appears Sunday on the National Broadcasting Company's "Meet the Press" program and before Vance testifies Monday at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing.

Earlier Friday, Presidential Press Secretary Jody Powell said the president will make a final decision about the Olympics "in the next several days."

Support for an American-led boycott gained ground Friday with backing from U.S. senators Frank Church and Edmund Muskie, among others.

Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said they favored moving the games from Moscow. Muskie will ask the Senate to press for a boycott of the Games unless the Soviet Union withdraws its soldiers from Afghanistan within 30 days.

The Olympic officials said that if the president advocated a boycott they would immediately poll prospective members of the U.S. team to ascertain their feelings.

The U.S. Olympic Committee would then decide whether or not to enter the Games, based on the athletes' collective view.

National Olympic Committees, including that of the United States, function independently of their home government.

"The current situation makes us conclude that the Olympic movement worldwide may have to reconsider whether or not it can

maintain this freedom and independence in the future," the official said in a statement.

Saying it was a matter for the International Olympic Committee to take up, the officials added:

"It is hard, in a shrinking world, to maintain a gap between conflicting national interests and the Olympic Games, the world's largest convocation of people of all races, religions, political beliefs and nationalities."

So far only three countries besides the United States, Britain Canada and Saudi Arabia, have voiced support for shifting the 1980 Olympics from the Soviet Union to another country or, failing that, boycotting the Games.

Lord Killanin, Irish president of the IOC, has said it would be physically impossible to change the location at this stage. The Games are scheduled to open in Moscow on July 19.

Kane said the president's decision on the Moscow Games would also be likely to affect the Winter Olympics due to open in Lake Placid, New York, on Feb. 13.

Muskie will introduce a resolution in the Senate next week urging the United States to withdraw from the Moscow Olympics unless the Soviet Union pulls its troops out of Afghanistan.

The resolution would not be binding on Carter or the U.S. team. Similar resolutions were expected to be introduced in the House.

Muskie's resolution said that unless the Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan within 30 days of passage by the Senate, the president should seek the withdrawal of the U.S. team from the Games in Moscow, urge all other countries to withdraw and encourage the relocation of the Games.

"The United States simply cannot by participation in an international athletic event lend legitimacy to a regime which refuses to accept or comply with the basic rules of international law and sovereignty," he said in a statement.

"It is in the nature of true competitors to understand the importance of not permitting the Soviet Union the opportunity to regain respectability in the sports arena when they have forfeited respectability in the community of nations," Muskie said.

"I think our athletes will understand that... a greater demand on national will, a greater commitment on national prestige,

takes precedence over that for which they have worked so hard."

Greece will meanwhile ask the International Olympic Committee to return the Olympic Games to save them from exploitation.

"Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis proposed in 1976 that the Olympic Games return permanently to Greece," an official said. "After recent events which have made the Olympic Games a political issue, Mr. Karamanlis will ask again for the Games to be held permanently in Greece."

"It is necessary to save the Olympic ideal and rid it of politics and financial exploitation."

He said Greece opposed both the politicization of the games and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. "The first threatens a century-old peaceful institution, while the second threatens peace."

In Philadelphia, Olympic-caliber athletes, including high jumper Dwight Stones and Miler Don Paige, signed a petition Friday calling for the Games to be moved.

"We're going to be at every track meet indoors. We're going to get every athlete," said Ron Stanko, Stones' attorney, who was instrumental in getting the high jumper's amateur status partially restored.

Stones was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union for accepting money from a television sports show.

Even before Stanko began circulating the petition, athletes at the Philadelphia Track Classic were talking about the Summer Olympics and Afghanistan.

"I would like to see the Olympics moved," said Candy Young, the 17-year-old hurdler from Pennsylvania.

"There's too much trouble going on, the way they took Afghanistan. I'm scared," she said.

The petition was prompted by repeated questions put to Stones concerning the Olympics, Stanko said.

Earlier this week, Stones said moving the Olympics from Moscow would be more effective than a boycott of the Olympic Games.

He suggested Montreal or Munich, where recent Olympics have been held, as possible sites.

Stanko said the U.S. Olympic Committee would announce its position by mid-February.

"We expect to have every Olympic athlete by then," Stanko said.

Other world-class athletes among the first signers of the petition include sprinter Steve Riddick, Quarter-miler Herman Frazer, hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah, pole vaulter Earl Bell and half-miler Mark Eyrone.

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian officials said the 42-nation Islamic foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad next week is expected to decide whether member countries should boycott the Olympics.

The Malaysian delegation to the meeting will be led by Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithandeen, who told reporters the countries involved in the Afghan crisis should make efforts to end it as it is threatening world peace.

He said "this is vital in ensuring that innocent people in Afghanistan will not become victims of the crisis."

Meanwhile, Malaysia's largest circulated daily, the *New Straits Times*, said in an editorial Saturday:

"A battle is shaping over the Moscow

In New York meeting

Coghlan looks to beating indoor mile mark

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP) — Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan says a lot of people think his world indoor mile record of 3 minutes, 52.6 seconds will last a long time. Coghlan disagrees, and he thinks he will be the one to break it.

"Why can't I run 3:52.5 or faster?" asks Coghlan, who will be taking aim Saturday night at John Walker's indoor 1,500-meter mark of 3:37.4 in the U.S. Olympic Invitational Track and Field Meet at Madison Square Garden here.

The gritty veteran did not think he would be capable of shattering Walker's record Saturday night because this is his first indoor

meet of the year, and he has not done any speed work this season.

However, he believes the Garden's new track, expected to be faster than the old model on which he ran a 3:55.0 mile last year, and the makeup of the field will be beneficial to him.

"They'll all be keeping on eye on me," he explained. "And play it cagey. I don't think it will be a fast pace, that would suit me fine, because of my lack of speed work."

Lack of speed work has not meant that Coghlan has been idle. He has kept in excellent shape by running cross country races and road races in Ireland.

Beaten by Amritraj

Gerulaitis out of Alabama meet

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 19 (AP) — Vijay Amritraj of India rallied in the final set to defeat Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States, 6-1, 0-6, 6-4, Friday night and advanced to the semifinals of the Birmingham International Indoor Tennis Tournament.

Gerulaitis, seeded no. two, lost to Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the finals of the Grand Prix Masters in New York last Sunday. Amritraj will meet Eliot Teltscher in the semifinals.

Top-seeded Jimmy Connors breezed by Eddie Dibbs, 6-2, 6-2. Connors will meet Butch Walts in the semifinals.

Wals advanced with a victory over Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-3, 6-4.

In Towson, Maryland, defending champion and top-seeded Harold Solomon left his familiar baseline spot after losing the first seven games of the match, and defeated eighth-seeded Chris Lewis of New Zealand, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the Grand Prix Tennis Classic Friday night.

Fourth-seeded Marty Riessen also came from behind to down sixth-seeded Brian Teacher, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6, to meet Solomon in the semifinals Saturday night.

On Friday afternoon, second-seeded Brian Gottfried eliminated Bruce Manson, 7-5, 6-4, and Tim Gullikson, the No. three seed, ousted Australian Mark Edmondson, 6-2, 7-5. Gottfried and Gullikson were to play Saturday afternoon.

Lewis, using his booming forehand effectively, lost only four points at serve in the opening set against Solomon and then took the opening game of the second set before the tide suddenly turned.

Attacking Lewis' backhand, Solomon volleyed much more than usual to run off the next 11 games and take a 40-0 lead in the

sixth game of the final set against the 22-year-old New Zealander.

At that point, Lewis averted three match points, and stirred the crowd by winning three consecutive games. But Solomon held service to end the unusual match.

In Kansas City, Missouri, Englishwomen Sue Barker and Virginia Wade scored victories Friday night to move into the semifinals of a Women's Tennis Tournament.

The sixth-seeded Barker, 24, defeated 16-year-old Floridian Bettina Bunge 7-6, 6-2, ending Bunge's dominance over veterans in the tournament. The unseeded Bunge had defeated Billie Jean King, 3-6, and Holland's Betty Stove, 3-4, in the first two rounds of the event.

Wade, meanwhile, easily beat fourth-seeded Dianne Fromholtz of Australia 6-2, 6-1.

With five-under

Renner leads Phoenix golf

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 19 (AP) — Jack Renner, playing before the worst of the winds and cold rain showers swept the course, scrambled to a five-under-par 66 and established the lead Friday in the uncompleted second round of the Phoenix Open golf tournament.

The rains and lighting forced a halt to the day's play with 26 players still on the course. None of them, however, appeared to have a shot at Renner's lead. The round is scheduled to be completed Saturday morning, with the third round following immediately.

Renner, 23, who scored his first pro victory last year in the Westchester Classic, put together a 36-hole total of 135, seven shots under par for two trips over the 6,726 yard Phoenix Country Club Course.

Olympics. The issue will be the hoary old question of politics in sport.

"That the Soviets will play the propaganda value of the Games to the hilt is not in doubt. This kind of Soviet spectacle, at a time when Soviet tanks are rolling through Afghan towns and their planes bombing Afghan villages, will be galling to most countries."

"But the International Olympic Committee and sports bodies in the U.S. and Western Europe have condemned the idea of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics on the grounds that sport must be kept non-political."

"A U.S. boycott of the Games would be a telling blow to Soviet prestige. It would also be a blow to the independence of the National Olympic Committees and to the hopes of many thousands of sportsmen now in training."

"It would probably kill the Games. But the very fact that Soviet prestige could be heavily damaged by a boycott in itself testifies to how political the games have become. Politics is in sport. The Soviets cannot be allowed to profit from the fact."

In Halifax, Canada, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said Friday nothing would make the Soviet people more aware of what their government is doing in Afghanistan than removal of the Olympic Games.

"They would know that the prestige thing that they're building on, the holding of the Olympic Games, the taking away of those from them would create some havoc within the Soviet Union," Miss MacDonald said in a CBC television interview. "I have no doubt about that."

She was asked several times about Canada's position on a possible boycott or a withdrawal of the games from Moscow while campaigning for the Feb. 18 federal election in Cape Breton and Halifax on Friday.

Miss MacDonald said Canada is not contemplating a boycott but said discussions are under way with several countries on moving the games to another site.

In Washington, the U.S. cable television industry offered Friday to provide television coverage of any alternative games should the United States and other nations boycott the Olympics.

"The cable TV industry strongly believes that the athletes who have trained so hard... should not be deprived of their opportunity to compete," said Thomas Wheeler, president of the National Cable Television Association.

"Therefore, if a decision is made by the United States not to participate in the Olympics in Moscow, we believe an alternate world Olympics should be organized," he said.

"And to facilitate the organization of alternative games, the American Cable TV industry is in a position to provide coverage on a non-exclusive basis."

Wheeler said it was too early to propose specific plans for covering any alternative games, and he could not say whether the three major networks would cooperate with the cable industry.

NBC has purchased the exclusive rights to broadcast the Summer Games in Moscow from the International Olympic Committee and is committing more than \$100 million to the effort.

Wheeler told a news conference it is unclear whether NBC would retain exclusive rights if the Olympics are somehow moved.



ADELAIDE: Vivian Richards of the West Indies hits off Australia's Stevenson in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup game this week in Adelaide. The keeper is David Bairstow.

Meet Steelers Sunday

Rams unfancied for Bowl

PASADENA, California, Jan. 19 (AP) — The Los Angeles Rams are on the verge of Super Bowl XIV as they prepare to take on the defending champion Pittsburgh Steelers Sunday for supremacy in U.S. professional football.

Few of the thousands of journalists who have descended on Southern California to cover the National Football League title game are taking the Rams seriously. Barely one-quarter of the writers polled believe Los Angeles will win the showdown at the Rose Bowl here.

The Steelers, going for an unprecedented fourth Super Bowl victory, are an 11-point favorite over the Rams, who will be in their first NFL championship game after years of frustration in the League Conference playoffs.

Consider the teams' quarterbacks: for the Steelers, Terry Bradshaw; for the Rams, Vince Ferragamo. Measure the difference in light years.

Bradshaw, completing his 10th year in the National Football League, is starting his fourth Super Bowl. He has yet to lose one. He set two Super records a year ago when he passed for 318 yards and four touchdowns against the Dallas Cowboys. And, when pres-

sured, he can run the ball well.

Ferragamo is starting just his eighth pro game. He is virtually a rookie even though it is his third year in the League. The Steelers will put more pressure on him than he has ever been. His ability to deal with that, and his mobility, have never been seriously tested.

In John Stallworth and Lynn Swann, the Steelers have the best receiving tandem in the NFL, each player sharing Super Bowl records.

English soccer off

LONDON, Jan. 19 (R) — Snow, frost and ice Friday forced the postponement of 11 English League soccer matches.

With more bad weather forecast, it is likely that further matches will be postponed. The pools panel is standing by to forecast results should 18 or more matches be called off.

Another victim of the weather was Saturday's race meeting at Warwick, and Haydock Park was also doubtful.

The Division Two match between Swansea and Luton scheduled for Friday night was off, and the following 10 matches were off Saturday. Division One: Manchester United v Aston Villa, West Bromwich v Bolton.



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Big consumer spending delays U.S. recession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — The recession that was predicted for 1979 never materialized as the U.S. economy grew by 2.3 per cent during the year, the Commerce Department reported.

While a recession was avoided, the increase in the nation's gross national product — the total value of all goods and services produced — was lower in the last three months of 1979 than had been expected. This indicates a recession may actually be coming in 1980.

Another strong performance by consumers, who increased their purchases in the fourth quarter, kept the economy on the plus side in the October-December period.

"Obviously, consumers are carrying a big part of it here," said one analyst.

However, to maintain purchasing power in the face of rising inflation, Americans saved

High wire act at Sharjah Expo

Special to Arab News

SHARJAH, Jan. 19 — Among the many feature attractions announced for the 3rd annual International Spring Fair opening March 6th at Expo Center Sharjah, will be the world famous Cimarro Brothers of West Germany.

According to Rosemary Walton, Expo Center's promotional director, the Cimarro Brothers will perform three times daily during the Spring Fair in what is billed as a death-defying high wire act. The celebrated brothers perform blindfolded 50 feet in the air in a balancing act on a thin cable. In addition the highlight of their act is a motorcycle ride on the same thin cable with the driver standing on his head.

Other attractions scheduled during the 3rd annual consumer goods fair include, fashion shows, nightly fireworks, a giant screen television show, 100,000 dirhams cash money lucky draw, prizes contest, cinema films and fun fair.

only 3.3 per cent of their income in the fourth quarter at an annual rate. It was the lowest savings rate for any three-month period since the Korean War in 1950.

The Commerce Department also reported that inflation, as measured by its broadly based implicit price deflator, was at an annual rate of 8.7 per cent in the fourth quarter and was 8.8 per cent for the entire year. That compares with inflation of 7.3 per cent in 1978.

The U.S. economy slowed to an annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent in the last quarter of 1979, and a senior government economist said the long-awaited recession might start soon.

"The forces that would cause recession are still with us," said Commerce Department Chief Economist Courtney Slater.

She was speaking at a news conference after the announcement that economic growth had slipped from an annual rate of 3.1 per cent in the third quarter. Buoyant consumer spending prevented a larger drop in the final three months.

For 1979 as a whole, the economy grew at the slowest pace since the recession year of 1975 when the U.S. economy was enduring the impact of the Arab oil embargo and the quadrupling of oil prices.

Slater said 1979 was a year when growth almost disappeared, even though there was no actual recession.

She noted that the gross national product (GNP) in the final quarter of 1979 was only 0.8 per cent higher in real terms than in the same quarter of 1978.

The underlying sluggishness of the economy, coupled with the expectation that consumer spending would soon weaken, led her to predict that a modest and brief recession might develop in the first half of this year.

The recession would have only a small impact on inflation, she said.

The Consumer Price Index, which has shown prices going up by around 13 per cent in 1979, was likely to moderate only to about 10 per cent this year.

Windfall tax nears passage in Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP) — Leaders of a U.S. Senate-House conference committee are predicting final agreement next week on a compromise version of President Jimmy Carter's proposed "windfall" tax on the oil industry.

If that forecast proves accurate, Congress could get the \$227 billion measure passed and sent to the White House for his signature by the end of the month.

Although no binding votes were taken Friday, aides said the way for such agreement was smoothed during a day of negotiations that included separate closed-door sessions by House and Senate conferees.

A key part of the final package, said Bernard Shapiro, staff chief of the Joint Committee on Taxation, probably will require the independent segment of the oil industry to pay a "windfall" tax over the 1980s of around \$25 billion.

The \$277 billion tax voted by the House last June would have imposed a \$57 billion burden on the independents, while the \$178 billion version adopted by the Senate in December would have cost them \$1 billion.

Another key part of the suggested compromise would result in a tax on newly discovered oil — including that yet to be found — of less than half the rate applied to other types of U.S. crude oil.

Shapiro stressed to reporters that the lawmakers took no binding vote on how the tax would be spread among the various types of oil and between the major and independent segments of the industry.

Treatment of future discoveries and of all oil produced by independents are the two biggest items of controversy between House and Senate bills.

Although it often is called a "windfall profits" tax, the measure is not directly on profits. Carter proposed the new tax to take back part of the estimated \$1 trillion consumers will pay to the oil industry in the 1980s as a result of his action in removing price controls from U.S. crude oil. After existing federal and state taxes are deducted, the new tax would leave the oil industry with about 20 per cent of that \$1 trillion "windfall."

Market gains, losses, advances

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — Stocks opened on the upside and moved into negative territory, Friday swinging back, advancing, giving up some gains to close at 867.15 3/8 on 47,340,000 shares. Decliners led advances 801 to 71. The Dow Jones Transport was down 0.73 to 263.68, and the Dow Jones Utilities closed down .17 to 107.95.

Among the most active Tesoro Petroleum 2 1/4 up 1 1/2, IBM 69 1/2 up 1/2, Alcoa 62 1/2 up 1 1/2, Reynolds Metals 35 1/2 down 1/2, Boonett down 1/2 to 14 1/2, Newmont Mining 48 1/2 up 1 1/2, Phelps Dodge up 1 1/2 to 37 1/2, Ralston Purina up 1/2 to 12, Ind. Paper down 1/2 to 41 1/2, among the most advanced issues Texas Pacific Land and Trust 6 1/2 to 99 1/2, Atlantic Richfield 3 1/2 to 88 1/2, McMoran 3 1/2 to 50 1/2, Std. of Indiana 2 1/2 to 57 and Clark Oil and Refining up 1/2 to 34.

In the energy issues up 3 1/2, to 88 1/2, Freeport Minerals off 1 1/2 to 56 1/2, Std. of Calif. up 1/2 to 57, Halliburton off 1/2 to 89 1/2, Santa Fe Intl. up 1/2 to 35 1/2 and Murphy Oil down 1/2 to 93 1/2.

In the basic industry issues, Col. Inds. off 1/2 to 47 1/2, Allied Chem. off 1/2 to 52 1/2, Dow off 1/2 to 60 1/2, Union Carbide up 1/2 to 45 1/2, Ft. Howard Paper down 1/2 to 24 1/2, Finc. Federation up 1/2 to 30 1/2 and Lone Star up 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Among the growth and glamour, FI and J off 1/2 to 76 1/2, Eli Lilly off 1/2 to 54 1/2, Smith Barney up 1/2 to 58 1/2, Amer. Hosp. supply down 1/2 to 33 1/2, Hoeslywell up 1/2 to 89 1/2, MMM off 1/2 to 46 1/2, M/A Com. up 1/2 to 36 1/2, Tektronix up 1/2 to 62 1/2, Polaroid up 1/2 to 24 1/2, Hewlett Packard off 1/2 to 61, ABC up 1/2 to 34 1/2 and Gannett Co. up 1/2 to 46 1/2.

In the machinery issues, Bucyrus down 1/2 to 22 1/2, Caterpillar off 1/2 to 54 1/2, Joy Mfg. up 1/2 to 36 1/2 and in the gaming issues Bally up 1/2 to 35, Caesars World 1/2 to 17 1/2 and Resorts Ind. up 1/2 to 32 1/2.

In the aerospace and rails Boeing up 1/2 to 62 1/2, Northrop up 1/2 to 52, Raytheon off 1/2 to 75 1/2, Norfolk and Western up 1/2 to 29, Southern up 1/2 to 56 and Union Pacific up 1/2 to 73 1/2.

Among the gold and silver issues, Campbell Red Lake down 1/2 to 33 1/2, Dome Mines off 1/2 to 58 1/2, ASA Ltd. off 1/2 to 51 1/2, Homestake off 1/2 to 62 1/2, Hecla mining off 1/2 to 44 1/2, Rosario Resources up 1/2 to 69, Day Mines off 1/2 to 36 1/2, Callahan Mining off 1/2 to 37 1/2.

Supplied by:
Merrell Lynch International and Co.
P.O. Box, 5399
Manama,
Bahrain



GATE CRASHERS: Parisians pass through a new automatic door of a Paris metro station recently installed to reduce the number of non-paying riders on the subway. The new doors, whose installation is costing \$1.5 million, open only after a valid metro ticket has been passed through the turn style machine.

Defy U.S. grain embargo Latin countries flex muscles

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 19 (AP) — Refusal by Argentina and Brazil to limit grain shipments to the Soviet Union is at least a symbolic setback for the United States in Latin America, where economic nationalism is increasingly at odds with Washington's interests.

Both countries, ruled by right-wing military officers, joined Latin neighbors in calling for removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. But they balked at promising Washington to block any deal that would replace a 17-million-ton grain shipment baited by President Jimmy Carter in retaliation for the Soviet intervention.

An American diplomat here called that "a slap in the face that may or may not sting very long" — depending whether Argentina and Brazil really undercut the U.S. sanctions. Argentina expects this year to harvest 12 million tons of sorghum, corn and soybeans that are not yet sold, and Brazil will have 1.5 million tons of unsold soybeans.

"Argentina will not go out (of its way) to offer the Soviet Union more grain," Argentine grain board President David Lacroze said. "But if an importer comes looking for it, the question will be decided by Argentine exporters in the light of price, supply, etc. The Argentine government will not distort the natural working of the market."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said: "Brazil will not make a special effort either not to sell to the Soviet Union because of the embargo or to fill gaps in the market caused by the absence of American exports to that country."

He dismissed the embargo as "a preoccupation of the U.S. government."

Washington's embargo effort was its first such anti-Communist initiative posed to any Latin American country since the breakdown of a U.S. — inspired trade boycott against Cuba in the early 1970s.

Resentment has grown as successive U.S. administrations failed to satisfy Latin America's demands for preferential treatment of their exports, and lately as Carter used economic and diplomatic pressure to

Venezuela cuts multinationals' oil

CARACAS, Jan. 19 (R) — Venezuela said Friday it has cut the amount of oil it sells directly to the big multinational oil companies.

Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said the share of Venezuelan oil sold directly to multinational oil companies had been cut, effective Jan. 1, from 65 per cent to 50 per cent of the country's 1.9 million barrels a day exports.

Under the new agreements, all oil exports would also have to have a destination certificate to prevent them being used for speculation on the spot oil market, he added.

Industry sources said the company to be hardest hit would be the giant Exxon Corporation whose deliveries would fall to 20,000 barrels a day from 600,000.

Meanwhile, Gulf Canada Ltd. said Friday it has contracted with Iraq's National Oil Company for 25,000 barrels of crude oil daily beginning Feb. 1.

Gulf said the crude is destined for the company's refinery in Point Tupper, Nova Scotia, and the first shipment should arrive in late March.

The 11-month agreement calls for delivery of two types of crude. Assuming equal deliveries of each type, the contract is valued at \$643,500 a day, or \$212 million over the term of the agreement.

Wall Street Weekly; gold makes history

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP) — If the gold market does not calm down in the next couple of days, it could reach a landmark point in the annals of Wall Street.

In the 805-850 dollar range at various times in Friday's trading, the price of an ounce of gold was within striking distance of surpassing the Dow Jones Industrial Average, which stood in the 860s.

Mathematicians point out that such an event would have no actual statistical meaning. Comparing the price of an arbitrary quantity of metal with a stock price average is strictly an apples versus oranges proposition.

But psychologically, it would be a big moment for many followers of the investment scene. Nine years ago, as now, the Dow was in the 860s. But nine years ago gold was selling between \$35 and \$40 an ounce.

For some time there have been market forecasters, regarded as mavericks by many of their peers, who predicted that gold and the Dow would cross.

But what most of them had in mind was a meeting at a much lower level, following the collapse of stock prices that they envisioned. Even after gold more than doubled during 1979, few foresaw that it would climb another \$300 or so in the first three weeks of 1980.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks gained 8.62 to 867.15 in the past week, on top of a 29.69-point jump the week before.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index rose .61 to 63.94, and the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index climbed 8.70 in a record 264.46.

Big board volume reached a record daily average of 54.85 million shares, topping the mark of 54.42 million set the week before. AMEX volume set a record too, surpassing even before Friday's session began the previous weekly peak of 46.5 million shares that dated back almost 12 years.

The impulse to invest in tangible assets that has sent gold soaring has evidently been a primary force behind the markets strength as well.

It has been manifested in a rush to buy not only stocks of gold and other precious metal mining companies, but other "natural resource plays" such as paper and forest-products stocks.

By last Wednesday, observed Newton Zinder at E.F. Hutton and Co., "it almost seemed that any company that has a few trees had a delayed and gap opening, and these are not usually volatile stocks."

The top-performing issue on the NYSE in 1979 was a silver issue — Heca mining, which jumped nearly 800 per cent.

Tabulation early Friday of the best gainers so far in 1980 showed a Philippine gold producer, Benguet Consolidated, in the No. 1 spot, up more than 150 per cent.

Also high on the list were ASA, an investment company concentrating on South African gold mining shares, and Handy and Harman, a precious metals processing concern, which were each up more than 30 per cent — and Asarco, a copper issue, up nearly 40 per cent.

Conversely, the soaring price of silver has dealt a setback to the stocks of some photographic companies, for whom it is an important raw material. Thus, the tabulation showed Polaroid down more than 15 per cent since New Year's.

One group that has benefited from the whole scramble is the stocks of brokerage houses themselves, thanks to the heavy volume of stock trading, and hence increased brokers' commissions.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.73	7.70
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	194.80
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	210.50
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.38	12.38
Jordanian Dinar		11.52	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.75
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		90,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		10,500.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	177.00	176.75
Spanish Pesa	—	51.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 19TH JANUARY, 1980 IST RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Jaliscohmi	SSMSC	Sorghum/Malt/Flour	13.1.80
5.	Land Key	O. Trade	Sorghum	8.1.80
6.	Union Kingston	Admar	Barley/Gum/Timber	14.1.80
7.	Brenfels	Alltrans	Pipes/Gen.Steel	16.1.80
8.	Ocean Dragon	Gulf	Barley	8.1.80
10.	Ocean Hope	A.E.T.	Cashew/Plum/Gen.	17.1.80
11.	Frigo Queen	El Newd	Poultry/Rabbits	17.1.80
11.	Syros	O.C.E.	Poultry	18.1.80
14.	Ping Chau	Alatras	Grain/General	18.1.80
15.	Dimitrios	O.C.E.	General	17.1.80
15.	Orgeo	Nejd	H. Beans/Coffee	18.1.80
18.	Kawachi Maru	Alltrans	Containers	17.1.80
18.	Jean L.D.	Alatras	Bulk Cement	18.1.80
20.	North Enterprise	Ref Sea	Refiner	11.1.80
21.	San Stefano	Refiner	Refiner	16.1.80
22.	Mardi	A.E.T.	Dunn	11.1.80
24.	Haba	Sindi	Government cargo	17.1.80
25.	Sory Universal	Star	Refiner	14.1.80
26.	Pacific Royal	Alatras	Vehicles	18.1.80
30.	Arab Al Hija	SCBA	Loading General	18.1.80
38.	Shiva Maria	H.S.S.C.	Containers	16.1.80
38.	Del Mar	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen	14.1.80
40.	Eagle	SAMA	Barley	18.1.80
41.	Zygmunt III	Asar	Pipes/General	17.1.80
42.	Apostolos A'	alpha	Barley	18.1.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 13.1.1400/ 19.1.1980

Changes past 24 hrs.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
10.	Kota Rakat	Gulf	General	15.1.80
12.	Itin Tufell	Kanoo	General	18.1.80
17.	Hoght Clipper	Kanoo	General	17.1.80
18.	Sitot	Gambit	Cement in Bags	14.1.80
21.	Karela (D.E.)	Alltrans	Bulk Cement	12.1.80
24.	Barber Toba	Barber	Containers	18.1.80
26.	Al Amiriah	Barber	Containers	18.1.80
27.	Al Khairat	O.C.E.	Live Stock/Refiner	18.1.80
28.	Oinoulman Prestige	Ori	General/Lumber	18.1.80
31.	Strathlyne	Kanoo	General	18.1.80
36.	Piera Flag	S.M.C.	Cement Silo VSL	1.4.78
ANCH	Ragline Langil	Kanoo	General	4.1.80

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
Strathlyne	Kanoo	To Load Empty	Containers	17.1.80
Boxer Captain Cook	Rezeyst	Containers	General	17.1.80
Itin Tufell	Kanoo	General	General	18.1.80
Hoght Clipper	Kanoo	General	General	17.1.80
Barber	Kanoo	Containers	Containers	17.1.80
Ridhwey	A.E.T.	General/Conts	General/Conts	17.1.80
Genie Akens	Kanoo	General/Conts	General/Conts	18.1.80
Nopal Branco	Rezeyst	General/Lumber	General/Lumber	17.1.80
Oinoulman Prestige	Ori	General	General	18.1.80
Itin Asadr	Kanoo	General	General	18.1.80
Strathlyne	Kanoo	General	General	18.1.80
Al Amiriah	Barber	Containers	Containers	18.1.80
Friedrich	Alltrans	Containers	Containers	18.1.80
Barber Toba	Barber	Containers	Containers	18.1.80

WANTED

SHOBRET ENGINEERING LTD.

Require the following manpower for their main workshop:

TRUCK DRIVERS	50
AUTO ELECTRICIAN	20
MECHANICS (Petrol+Diesel)	30
SUPERVISORS	10
TYPISTS ENGLISH	4
TYPISTS ARABIC	4
CLERKS	2
OFFICE BOY	1
MESS INCHARGE	1
COOKS (German & Pakistani Foods)	2

Candidates having good experiences may contact
Personnel Manager SHOBRET ENGINEERING LTD.
(Opposite new Swimming Stadium, Dammam-Khobar Road)
P.O. Box: 1058 Al Khobar


Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of Education, Medina	Repairs and extensions to the stage of Taybah secondary school in Medina		200	Feb. 9
Ministry of P.T.T.	Cleaning of offices and other places pertaining to the ministry	7-99/400	25	Jan. 21
Directorate of Education, Medina	Construction of the eighth instalment of schools		200	Jan. 29
" " "	Construction of the ninth instalment of schools		200	Feb. 3
Municipality of Mecca	Fencing of Al-Saut graveyard in Al-Malawi	18	150	Jan. 29
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of Ain Qahtan mosque in Abha		300	Jan. 22

هنا من الاما

Abu Diyab

RENT-A-CAR



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RIYADH - TEL. 62575-62316-68092

Abu Diyab

International Finance

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

AIBT

Bulk & Bagged Cement

Arabian Bulk Trade Ltd.

Al Khobar : Tel. 8645351-8644848
P.O. Box 345 Dhahran Airport. Telex: 601396 KENEL SJ.
Riyadh : Tel. 4789323

International Share Information البورصات الدولية

AMSTERDAM

Stock	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50
ABN Bank	22.50	22.50

LONDON

Stock	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50
Allied Breweries	22.50	22.50

FRANKFURT

Stock	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50
AGF Holding	22.50	22.50

EXCHANGE RATES اسعار العملات الدولية

U.S. \$

Country	Rate
USA	1.0000
Canada	0.7500
UK	0.6500
France	0.6000
Germany	0.5500
Italy	0.5000
Japan	0.4500
South Africa	0.4000
India	0.3500
China	0.3000

CLOSING SPOT STERLING RATES AT LONDON

Country	Rate
USA	1.6500
Canada	1.2500
UK	1.0000
France	0.7500
Germany	0.6500
Italy	0.6000
Japan	0.5500
South Africa	0.5000
India	0.4500
China	0.4000

CLOSING GOLD PRICES (in US Dollars per troy ounce)

Country	Rate
USA	380.00
Canada	375.00
UK	370.00
France	365.00
Germany	360.00
Italy	355.00
Japan	350.00
South Africa	345.00
India	340.00
China	335.00

BOND INFORMATION

SCHEDULED EURO BONDS

Bond	Rate
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
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10% 1990-1995	10.00%

COMMODITIES اسعار السلع والمعادن

LONDON COMMODITY AND METAL EXCHANGE CLOSING PRICES

Commodity	Price
Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00
Copper	1.50
Aluminum	0.50
Lead	0.20
Zinc	0.30
Nickel	0.40
Platinum	1.00
Palladium	0.80
Rhodium	1.20

LONDON CLOSING GOVERNMENT BONDS

Bond	Rate
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
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Germany	360.00
Italy	355.00
Japan	350.00
South Africa	345.00
India	340.00
China	335.00

KUWAITI DINAR BOND MARKET

Bond	Rate
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
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KUWAITI DINAR BOND MARKET

Bond	Rate
10% 1990-1995	10.00%
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CLOSING GOLD PRICES (in US Dollars per troy ounce)

Country	Rate
USA	380.00
Canada	375.00
UK	370.00
France	365.00
Germany	360.00
Italy	355.00
Japan	350.00
South Africa	345.00
India	340.00
China	335.00

B.C.

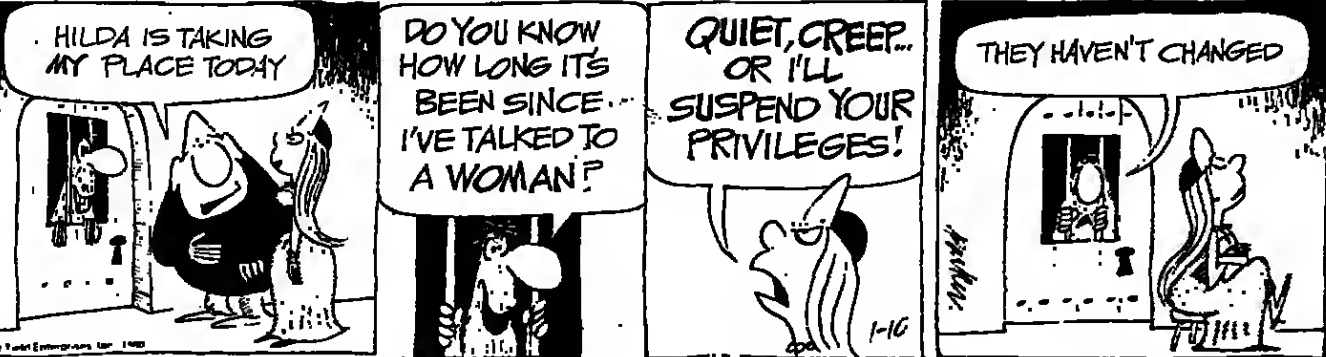
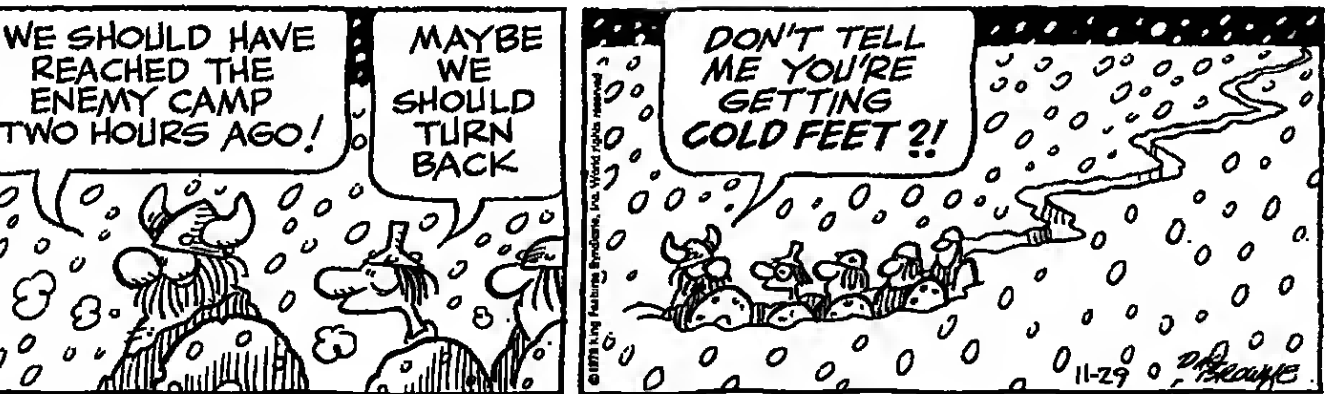
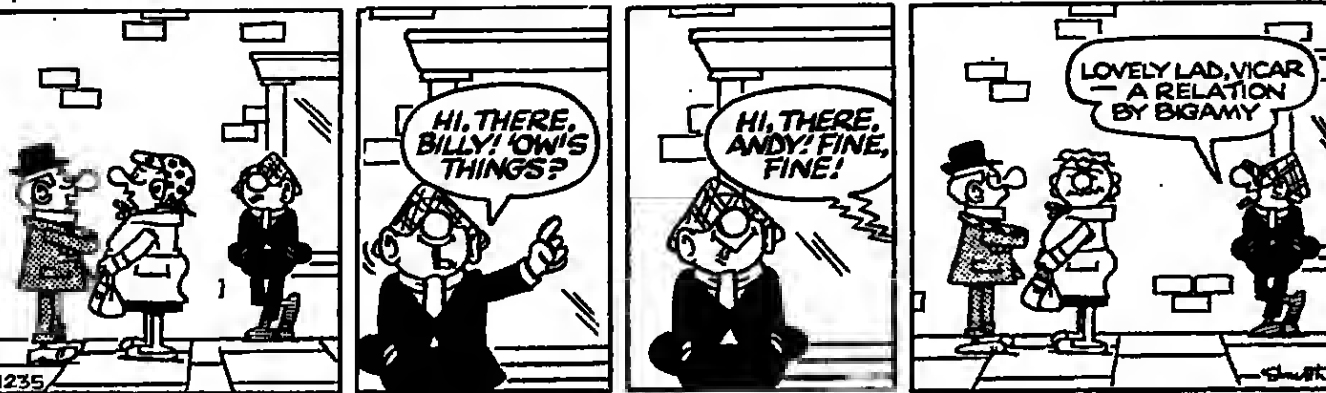
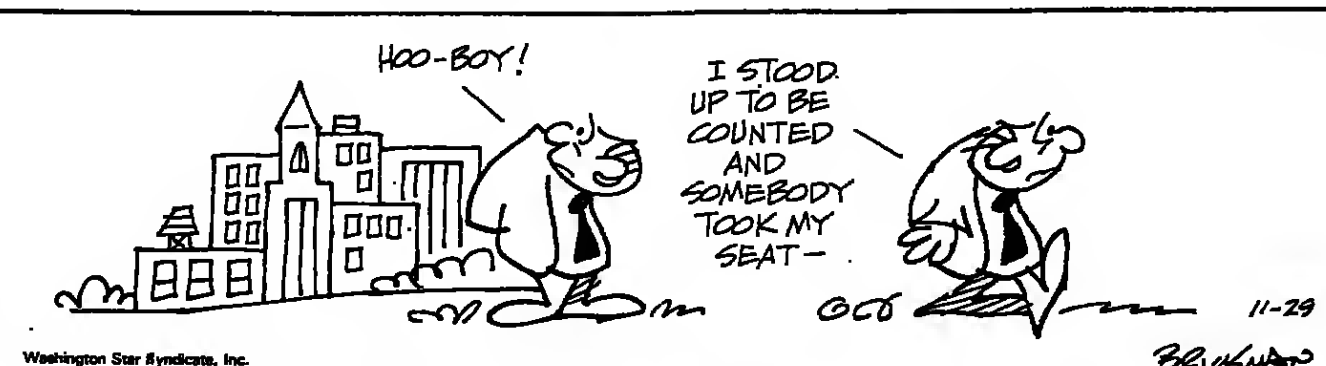
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DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Bird's stomach
- 3 Maxine
- 5 House wear
- 7 Put on the market again
- 9 Anarchist
- 11 Quiescence
- 13 Peace in
- 15 Baron's base
- 17 Marrow or
- 19 Afters
- 21 Spanish queen
- 23 Actor
- 25 Tropical fruit
- 27 Measuring device
- 29 Field
- 31 Killed
- 33 A Caesar
- 35 Billiard shot
- 37 Hls. Fr.
- 39 "— Got a Crush on You"
- 41 Tied
- 43 Car used as fuel
- 45 French writer
- 47 Dutch coin

DOWN

- 2 Barbara
- 4 Separate
- 6 Prime or grade A
- 8 Whip
- 10 European capital
- 12 Enslaved
- 14 The Titanic
- 16 Skin growth
- 18 Halk
- 20 Under-
- 22 Gary Cooper role
- 24 Snake
- 26 Leave the ship
- 28 "Old Man — Is Dead"
- 30 Victor Herbert warbler
- 32 Brainstorm
- 34 Camper's item
- 36 "Old Man — Is Dead"
- 38 Gardner
- 40 Hamlet

Saturday's Answer

- 12 Rotted away
- 14 Valjean's
- 16 Nevada city
- 18 nemesis
- 20 Under-
- 22 ground
- 24 warbler
- 26 Brainstorm
- 28 Camper's item
- 30 Gardner
- 32 Hamlet

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A X R
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

U O Q I V V U N I O Q X I R X V I K Y I
K V P K Z A R O Q W I S O X R S V K Y

A U J I R G K O Z Q W U O N — M U O W S D D K Y J
Saturday's Cryptquote: RESPONSIBILITY WALKS HAND IN HAND WITH CAPACITY AND POWER — JOSHUA GILBERT HOLLAND

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Playing the Waiting Game

South dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ J 5
♥ 10 2
♦ K 7 4
♣ J 10 9 7 3

EAST

♠ K 8 3
♥ 9 8 7
♦ A 8 3 2
♣ 6 5

SOUTH

♠ Q 10 7 6 4 2
♥ A K J 6 5 3
♦ —
♣ K

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
4 ♠

Opening lead — queen of diamonds.

Consider this deal played in a team of four matches. The final contract at both tables was four spades, and the opening lead by West in each case was the queen of diamonds. However, the declarer at the first table made the contract and the declarer at the second table went down one.

At the first table, declarer ruffed the queen of diamonds, cashed the A-K of hearts, and played a third heart, West following suit with the queen.

When South ruffed the heart in dummy with the jack, East overruled with the king and returned a low club. West took declarer's king of clubs with the ace and returned the jack of diamonds. South ruffed and played the queen of trumps, won by West with the ace. Back came another diamond, ruffed by South. When declarer now played the ten of trumps, both defenders followed suit and South took the rest of the tricks to make one jack four spades.

At the second table, after ruffing West's diamond lead and cashing the A-K of hearts, declarer also played another heart and ruffed it in dummy with the jack. But here came a parting of the ways when East discarded a diamond instead of overruffing dummy's jack with the king.

As a direct result of this play, declarer could not avoid going down one. He had to lose three trump tricks, as well as a club, and there was nothing he could do to overcome East's excellent defensive play.

East had realized that it was practically impossible for him to gain a trick by overruffing the jack, but that he had a chance to gain a trick by simply discarding on the third round of hearts. Accordingly, East bided his time and was later rewarded for his good play.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES						
Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:44	7:08	12:39	3:47	6:06	7:36
Medina	5:51	7:11	12:40	3:44	6:01	7:31
Nejd	5:16	6:40	12:07	3:11	5:29	6:59

DHAHRAN TV	
4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street
6:07 Safety Film	Donald's Fire Survival Plan
6:37 The Muppet Show	118
7:03 Some Mothers Do	Lyn Redgrave
Ave 'Em	Episode 3
7:34 Anna Karenina	Episode 7
8:24 Lou Graot	Vet
9:12 Strange Report	Lonely Hearts

PHARMACIES	
(Openly Sunday Night)	
JEDDAH	Tel. 20032
Al-Hayat Pharmacy	Bab Mecca, Mousli Building
Al-Jadidah Pharmacy	Bab Sherif
Ibn Sina Pharmacy	Gebel St.
MECCA	22267
Al-Ahli Pharmacy	47169
Fahm Pharmacy	Ajfyed
RIYADH	28059
Al-Andalus Drug Store	King Faisal St.
Al-Muntazah Drug Store	Ministries' Enclave,
	Muntazah
Al-Wazzan Drug Store	Behind Hukm Palace, Deira
TAIF	
Shobra Pharmacy	Jear Al-Anu Clinic,
	Shobra
	Addas St.
Al-Tewfik Drug Store	
DAMMAM	
Al-Haditha Pharmacy	Dhahran Road
AL-KHOBAR	23013
Al-Khobar Drug Store	Prince Mansour St.
RIYADH	42193
Al-Najah Dr. g Store	Municipality Road
	34419

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(English Service)	
On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band	
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band	
On MW at 1485 Kiloherzt in 202 meter band	

SUNDAY	
Afternoon Transmission	
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Tableau	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 The World Atlas
2:30 Off the Record	9:45 Companions of the Prophet
3:00 NEWS	10:00 Arabic by Radio
3:10 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:40	11:00 Dates of Remember
3:50 Closedown	11:10
	11:15 Late Evening Hits
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA	
P.M.	
8:00 News Roundup	News Summary
8:30 Dateline	10:30 VOC Magazine
9:00 Special English: The Making of a Nation	America: Letter Cultural; Letter
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	11:00 Special English: News
10:00 News Roundup	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
10:05 Opening: Analyses	VOA WORLD REPORT
	Midnight
	12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC	
Morning Transmission	
8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission	10.43 Look Ahead
1.15 Ulster in Focus	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.30 Discovery	11.00 World News
2.00 World News	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.09 News about Britain	12.15 Talkabout
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.30 Sports International	1.00 World News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.09 World Today
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.25 Financial News
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.35 Book Choice
4.00 World News	1.40 Reflections
	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
You seem pulled in two directions. Part of you wishes peace, quiet and escape, but a nagging conscience asks you to work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Don't expect others to do things your way if involved in a group activity. It's one of those days when you're overruled.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Seeking the advice of others re a career matter only complicates matters. Opposing viewpoints mean little will be accomplished.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋
Listen carefully, or misunderstandings will result. Someone you take for granted is serious about what they say. Avoid disputes.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌
A difference of opinion could arise over finances. Not a time to insist on your own way. Protect health from overindulgence.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Allow close allies plenty of space to do their thing, yet if others want to include you, be agreeable and cooperative.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
Don't push beyond your limits. A time when you could overture yourself. However, avoid the obverse reaction, which is laziness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
A friend with a take-charge attitude could irritate you. If you voice displeasure, you could disrupt a social gathering.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Avoid disagreements with family about career matters. Someone may complain about the costs of running a household. Seek harmony.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
You could be easily drawn into an ideological dispute. No sense in trying to convince those who already have their minds made up.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
A close one may want to purchase an item of which you disapprove. Find a way to come to an agreement about joint expenditures.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
Tiny dissensions make their presence felt at a social function. Find a way to mingle without getting involved in unnecessary hassles.

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BIOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS AERO-SURF
AND BIO-SURF ARE PRESENT AT THE
MIDDLE EAST CONSTRUCTION EXHIBITION,
JEDDAH, JANUARY 20-26, 1980.

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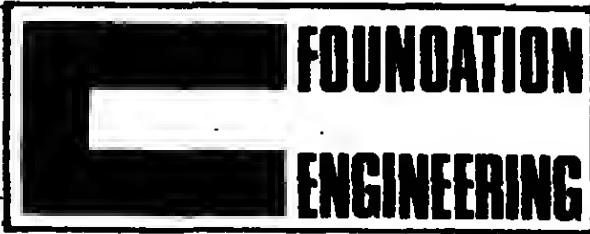
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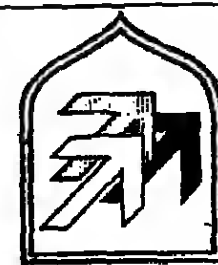
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PAGE 14

International

الأحد ٢٠٠٠ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٠ هـ

Seek 'spiritual' meeting with Khomeini

Black ministers ask hostages' freedom

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (AP) — Four American Black ministers hoped to meet with Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday to try to convince him to free the 50 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. There have been reports that the ministers would be allowed to visit the Americans, now in their 77th day of captivity.

Were going to suggest a plan for releasing the hostages," the Rev. Gene A. Moore a Baptist, said. Friday by telephone interview with the Associated Press, before he left for Qom, Khomeini's headquarters city.

He said Muslim militants holding the embassy told him Khomeini would meet only

with spiritual leaders.

"We're dealing with him on a spiritual level because it is a spiritual crisis rather than a political one, Moore said. He declined to discuss details of his group's proposal to free the hostages.

Reporter Steve Vanis of radio station WARK in Little Rock, Arkansas, said the ministers told him in a telephone interview that they had received permission to visit the captives. His report could not be confirmed. The ministers said earlier in the week their request to hold religious services for the hostages had been turned down.

The other ministers are the Reverends Bobby Mills, J.P. Palfrund and Lee Everett. All are from Houston, Texas, the group is scheduled to leave Iran on Sunday.

Meanwhile, U.N. diplomats were meeting privately in New York to devise compromises they hoped would result in release of the hostages. Among the ideas said to be under discussion were plans for a U.N. commission to investigate Iranian allegations against deposed Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, now living in Panama.

Meanwhile, a Dallas marine says a sense of deep despair pervades the U.S. embassy compound in Tehran where he and 49 other Americans have been held hostage since Nov. 4.

In a letter to his parents, Marine Sergeant John McKeel said, "it looks like we will be here a few years if (President) Carter does not do something fast."

In perhaps the most depressing portrait of life yet to emerge from the occupied embassy, Sergeant McKeel told of sickness among his fellow marines. Inedible food and "crazy" guards with machine guns and shotguns who "go around shooting up the place."

The 26-year-old Sergeant also wrote a couple in Manchester, Connecticut, saying "sometimes we feel like we're going insane." McKeel sent a letter to Charles and Lena Agnew to thank them for a Christmas card they had sent to the hostages.

The marine's father, Johnny McKeel Sr., said he was distressed by the tone of his son's letter.

"Up to now, I've been going along with Carter, but the more this thing goes on, I don't think he's doing anything," McKeel said.

With this came the report that more than 200 Iranian military officers are still undergoing pilot training in the United States.

The State Department said the 226 officers, down from 280 at the time of the U.S. embassy seizure in Tehran on Nov. 4, are being allowed to fly aircraft. But the department said they were still in training at various air force bases.

Rival demonstrators clash as Iranian election nears

TEHRAN, Jan. 19 (R) — Rival demonstrators have clashed in Tehran as the students occupying the U.S. embassy here issued an appeal for calm during the final week of Iran's first presidential election campaign.

In a statement broadcast on state radio the students at the embassy appealed to Iranians to "keep cool during the election campaign." But last night the official Pars news agency reported that 200 Muslim extremists had stormed a medical center near the U.S. mission.

The center is run by the radical Islamic People's Mujahedin guerrilla organization whose presidential candidate Massoud Rajavi, has been accused of being Marxist, opposed to the country's strict Islamic constitution.

Five people were injured when the attackers hurled stones at Mujahedin supporters.

But most of the campaigning in Tehran Friday was peaceful with campaigners handing out leaflets for their candidates side-by-side.

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini Saturday barred opponents of Iran's new Islamic constitution from standing in next Friday's presidential elections.

The decision effectively rules out the can-

didacy of Rajavi, nominee of the Mujahedin guerrilla group which played a major role in the revolution last February.

Rajavi, as a supporter of regional autonomy, had recently been endorsed by Iran's Kurdish and Turkoman minorities.

A statement from Ayatollah Khomeini's office said: "Those who have not voted yes for the constitutional law of the Islamic Republic of Iran are not valid candidates for the presidency."

A spokesman for the Electoral Control Commission said the statement meant Rajavi would not be able to stand.

Meanwhile, Bani-Sadr, the Iranian revolutionary council member who this week warned of a potential Soviet threat to Iran, Saturday rejected outright any offer of an alliance with the United States to counter it.

Bani-Sadr, front-runner in next Friday's election for the presidency, told Reuters: "My definition of independence is to be independent of both superpowers at the same time."

"If we join one against the other, it would weaken our front against those superpowers and their policy of domination. We need a united front of all oppressed peoples against the superpowers."



BRIDGE DEMOLISHED: The Liberia-registered freighter *Star Clipper* lies pinned under steel and concrete from the Almoe Bridge near Gothenburg, Sweden. The ship rammed and demolished the span in heavy fog. Vehicles containing ten people plunged into the water from the edges of the bridge.

10 persons missing Ship rams highway bridge

STENUNGSUND, Sweden, Jan. 19 (R) — Television cameras were lowered into the icy waters of Lake Fjord Saturday to help divers searching for the bodies of 10 people missing after a 16,500-ton cargo ship wrecked the 280-meter-long Almoe Bridge Friday.

The Liberian-registered *Star Clipper* ran into the bridge at night in thick fog, bringing down almost the entire span. Within the next 40 minutes, a truck and eight cars containing 10 people drove off the edges, police said. Reports had said 13 people were missing.

They plunged 40 meters into the 40-

meter-deep waters of the fjord between the mainland and the island of Tjorn, north of Gothenburg.

Local police were criticized by newspapers Saturday for the delay in sealing off the bridge. Police were sent several kilometers by road when they could have telephoned a nearby fire bridge or people living near the bridge.

Divers, hampered by icy, swift current and the depth of the fjord, called off the search Friday night and resumed Saturday morning.

The *Star Clipper*, its crew taken off by helicopter, lay beneath the bridge, pinned by the fallen steel and concrete span.

At Rhodesian checkpoint Infiltrators caught, police say

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Jan. 19 (AP) — Police screening more than 900 refugees here unmasked 35 trained guerrillas including a battalion commander, the *Chronicle* newspaper reported Saturday.

The guerrillas, comprising a full field command complement of Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Army, posed as refugees along with 908 men, women and children who crossed into Rhodesia from Botswana early this month, the newspaper said.

Persons screened by police at a prison here and found to be refugees have been released, police said, according to the *Chronicle*.

Police have described the infiltration of the guerrillas as a "grant breach" of the two-

week cease-fire in the Rhodesian war. The British government has banned all cross-border movements by government troops or nationalist fighters.

Following reports of lawlessness and cease-fire violations, British Governor Lord Soames Friday extended the 15-year state of emergency in the colony where British rule was restored last month.

Elections to restore black rule and bring an internationally recognized independence are scheduled for Feb. 27-29.

Police here say they are lodging a formal protest with the governor about the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, black politicians condemned Britain's announcement that it would extend the state of emergency.

The order, given by Lord Soames and published in the *Government Gazette*, renews sweeping powers of detention without trial, censorship and martial law for six months.

Continuing lawlessness and clashes between guerrillas defying the cease-fire and Rhodesian troops under British control justified the governor's decision, aides said Friday.

But both guerrilla-backed and moderate black political parties among the 10 movements fronting candidates condemned the decision.

"It will hamper free movement and association of people, thus putting doubt on the fairness of the election," said James Dzova, a spokesman for the Zimbabwe African National Union, led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

"It appears the governor is not interested in free and fair elections," said Cephas Msiya, a spokesman for Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. "The Rhodesian regime is running the show," he said, referring to Britain's use of Rhodesian troops.

"It appears the whole thing will collapse unless something is done quickly," he said.

17 police hurt in bomb blast at Rome barracks

ROME, Jan. 19 (AP) — An explosion destroyed part of a police barracks Saturday in what police described as a terrorist attack. Seventeen policemen were reported injured, none seriously.

Investigators said someone climbed a wall and planted a three-kilogram explosive device in a courtyard near the main building of the Massaua barracks in the eastern section of Rome. The device went off around 2 a.m.

The blast knocked down several walls, damaged a dormitory and shattered all windows in the barracks. The noise woke up thousands of Romans in the adjoining area.

"I woke up, rushed out and saw two comrades stumbling out of the debris, bleeding all over," one policeman reported.

"I heard the blast, opened my eyes and saw my comrades in the next bed bleeding from all over the face," another policeman said. "He had been struck by falling glass splinters."

Indian batsmen lead at Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (R) — India, already one up in the six-Test cricket battle against Pakistan, looked well on the way, to their second victory at the end of the fourth day's play in the Fifth Test here Saturday.

Pakistan, trailing by 158 runs on first innings, were 178 for seven at close of play, with only one recognized batsman left — Imran Khan.

At one point the visitors were 58 for five and it looked as if India would win with a day to spare. Four of these early wickets were claimed by Kapil Dev in his opening spell and he finished the day on four for 37.

Kapil Dev, who scored 84 in India's innings, is fast approaching his hundredth Test wicket.

All the Pakistani wickets lost went down as the batsmen attempted flamboyant shots which were quite out of keeping with the grim situation they were in.

The collapse was halted for some time by Wasim Raja, who made a top score of 57, and Javed Miandad, who scored 52 flawless runs in three hours. Together the pair put on 89 runs for the sixth wicket.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

The poet who might compare wilfully evil human beings to scorpions does the latter an injustice. Scorpions, after all, are a shy and retiring lot, who would turn against others only as a last resort. But people, or those intentionally evil people I have in mind, go out of their way to inflict injury. They are believers in "evil for evil's sake," they do not need a cause before they fly to the attack. It is said of such people that they kill a snake with one bite. Or, that they wouldn't swallow their own spittle because it would kill them.

What triggers the actions of such people is usually simple: success, when scored by others. They themselves might or might not be successful. But that far from them is not the point. The point is that someone somewhere dared to succeed in something, anything. It needn't be in the same field as that in which the hater labors — in fact it usually isn't. This is what gives the hatred, the calumny, added poignancy; the evil is perfected by this very gratuitousness.

Those who counsel love of neighbors could not have neighbors of this sort. If a man like this sees an old lady collapse in the street he would cross over just to — inadvertently, of course, — step on her fingers. Such a man, with all the passionate loathing he creates in others, and all the headaches and tensions it engenders, ought to charge companies producing aspirin and valium a high commission. If there are people you either like or dislike, he is one where the choice is whether you hate him more than you despise him or vice versa.

Such a man would visit a relative in hospital, to advise him not to start that long novel he has just taken up, since he probably wouldn't have time to finish it. Stay with short stories, he would say; the doctors aren't saying much but believe me I know the signs.

To be such a man does have some advantages. People do not pester him with advice on his health and welfare. A relative of such a man once said: "Oh, I know that so and so smokes heavily — but I don't care if he bursts into flame as well." Or, there was the secretary afflicted with a boss of precisely this kind, who, when asked if her boss was a bachelor, answered, "Yes, like his father before him."

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

Studio 54 pair get prison terms for tax evasion

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (R) — The two owners of studio 54, New York's top celebrity discotheque, have each been sentenced to three and a half years in jail for evading taxes.

U.S. District Judge Richard Owen convicted Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager for not paying cooperative taxes on some \$2.5 million that came into the disco in 1977.

"Your crime is one of tremendous arrogance," the judge told them. He also sentenced them each to one year in jail for evasion of personal taxes due on the money, but suspended these sentences.

He imposed fines totaling \$20,000 apiece on the disco owners and ordered them to pay the cost of prosecution.

The pair, who appeared shaken by the sentencing, had pleaded guilty.

Owen told the packed courtroom he had considered the defendants' "stated willingness" to cooperate with officials investigating allegations that Presidential Aide Hamilton Jordan used cocaine during a 1977 visit to Studio 54.

Jordan has denied the allegations.

Lawyers for the defendants tried earlier to make a deal with the Justice Department, seeking leniency on the tax evasion charges in exchange for cooperating in the Jordan case.

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